FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RADIO REPORTS PZPR APPEAL TO POLISH PEOPLE

LD061150 Tirana in Polish to Poland 2130 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] After its last plenum the Central Committee of the Polish revisionist party, which according to reports made more expulsions from the Politburo, stressed the very difficult political and economic situation in Poland in an appeal to the nation.

Constant disturbances, the appeal says, are leading the country to the threshold of economic and moral ruin. We live, the appeal says, in time when the fate of the country and people is being decided. At the same time PAP reports the meeting of the Military Council of Poland, and says that the council expressed deep concern at the situation in the country which is creating a serious threat to the economic and social system and to the functioning of the state. In the circumstances the council has mapped out tasks for the armed forces.

The difficult economic situation of Poland, which has been also confirmed by the leaders of the country, is the result of the political line of the Polish revisionist leadership, and the complete subjugation of Poland to the Soviet social imperialism.

UN DELEGATE SPEAKS ON IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION

AU071900 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Tirana, 7 Dec (ATA)--At the debate held in the First Commission of the UN General Assembly on the problems of the "strengthening of international security", the floor was also taken by the representative of the PSR of Albania, Abdi Baleta, who said among the other things:

Imperialism, social imperialism and other reactionary forces have not stopped launching wars and aggressions and the danger of the world war has been constantly increased. During this period U.S. imperialism has intensified its aggressive activity. The USA continues to encourage and assist the aggression of Israeli Zionists against the Palestinian people and the Arab peoples. They have carried out a tense provocative activity and have tried to interfere directly to strangle the Iranian anti-imperialist revolution. They have intensified the armament and the war preparations and are fanning the war hysteria. The Soviet social imperialists, too, have done the same thing. They launched the barbarous aggression and militarily occupied Afghanistan, thus creating another hotbed and another hearth of tension in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area. They have announced and are carrying into effect new ambitious programs in the field of armament and the further militarisation of the life of the country. The Chinese social imperialists too are incessantly activated to instigate the psychosis of war, to arouse the tension in the world. They have continued to arrogantly threaten Vietnam with a new aggression to teach it as they say a "second lesson".

After mentioning other facts, proving that the situation in the world today has become more tense and more explosive than in the last year, the Albanian delegate continued that because of the deeply aggressive policy and the great economic and military potential they possess, the USA and the Soviet Union constitute the main source of war and aggression on an international scale. It is precisely these two superpowers, he said, that arouse the greatest turmoils in the world, which instigate tensions and conflicts, local wars, aggressions on a broad scale.

It is really cynicism, the Albanian delegate continued, when the imperialist superpowers and other aggressors undertake acts of war and aggression, create conflicts and tensions and then pose as if they are worrying very much to find a solution, make appeals to cease fightings, fire, for talks and political solutions.

It has been spoken and written much on the importance of the conference on security in Europe and the documents it approved. But the truth is that the situation in this continent continues to be complicated and tense. Now we are witnesses to an ever great accumulation of explosive elements and dangers. The two superpowers and the aggressive NATO and Warsaw Treaty blocs continue their dangerous confrontation, are increasing their war arsenals, deploy new lethal weapons in Europe, including also the new systems of nuclear missiles.

A tense and dangerous situation continues to exist in the Mediterranean too, because of the military presence and activity of the two imperialist superpowers and the hearths of tension created in that basin. As always we think that in order to serve peace and stability in this zone, it is necessary to work to liquidate these factors and these dangers by making concrete measures which would make impossible the stay of the navies and military bases of the superpowers and of the imperialist powers in the foreign territories and would be opposed to the policy of interference followed by them in this region.

In conclusion the Albanian delegate stressed: The efforts must be intensified and vigilance must be enhanced to resolutely oppose the aggressive policy of imperialism, social imperialism and world reaction.

HOXHA CONGRATULATES HYDROPOWER STATION BUILDERS

AU051610 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Tirana, December 5 (ATA)--Today the newspapers carry the letter Comrade Enver Hoxha has sent to the builders and technicians of the "Light of the Party" Fierze hydropower station.

The letter says among the other things:

In the letter you have sent to me, Comrade Enver Hoxha writes, you have summarized your great and heroic work and struggle, your determination to cope with the great natural difficulties, the frost, the icy winds and the storms of the time, your technical scientific preparation and abilities to set up the "Light of the Party" hydropower station, rarely set up in Europe.

You, dear comrades, courageously coped with all the difficulties as well as with the sabotaging activity of the Chinese revisionists. You displayed courage and a lofty political maturity and came out victorious, adding to the mountains of our brave Tropoje a new "mountain" which provides light and energy to our socialist homeland. Your tireless constructive work is an expression of your boundless love for the people and homeland and fruit of the inspiration by the correct line of the party. On behalf of the whole party and its Central Committee I congratulate you on the successful conclusion of the construction of the hydropower station and wish you victories in the setting up of the other magnificent project, the Koman hydropower station being set up on Drin.

We too, comrades, report with pleasure that, with the commissioning of the hydropower station you set up, with the discovery of new oil and gas bearing fields by your oil fellows and with the determining of the new coal resources, the tasks set by the 7th congress of the party were overfulfilled and we are embarking on the 7th Five-Year Plan with energetic resources sufficient to meet the needs of our economic development.

This is a great victory of the correct economic policy of the party, of the consistent implementation of the revolutionary principle of complete self-reliance, a victory which has been achieved in fierce struggle against the external and internal enemies, who, for their anti-socialist and anti-Albanian aims, have always hidden our energy resources and have tried to sabotage by all manner of means their exploitation. The party led by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism has devoted and devotes special attention to the development of energetics, as vanguard of the development of the other branches of the economy.

The correct policy of the party in this direction is the main factor that our socialist Albania feels less than any other country the effects of the energy crisis which has gripped the whole capitalist revisionist world today. This crisis has also led to political and military crisis, which have been accompanied with coups d'etat, government overthrows, corruption of government officials to the highest levels, as well as with military interventions in various countries of the world and especially in the oil producing ones. This crisis has aggravated and continues to aggravate more and more the contradictions between the superpowers and the other capitalist and revisionist countries with the oil producing countries, has aggravated the overt and covert struggle for the redivision of the zones with great energy resources. At the same time the energy crisis has made the satellite and vassal states of Eastern Europe submit more and more to their boss, Soviet social imperialism, which has the energetic tap in its hand and opens or closes it according to its interests. In the capitalist and revisionist world the consequences of the energy crisis, like any other crisis, always weigh down on the labouring masses and consequently in the first place, millions of workers remain unemployed and without means of livelihood.

Precisely in these grave conditions of crisis, stresses Comrade Enver Hoxha, as for the energy resources like in every other direction, our socialist homeland depends on no one. We have these resources in our hands and use them only for the interests of the Albanian people.

The homeland and party, writes Comrade Enver Hoxha concluding the letter, are fully convinced that you, as always with the communists in the van, inspired by the example of the distinguished and vanguard working people, in the construction of the new project in Koman, too, you will mobilize all knowledge and gained experience, all the forces and means to carry it into effect ahead of the time limit and with a high quality.

On this occasion I wholeheartedly wish you fresh successes during the year 1981, the first year of the new five year plan, the year of the grand jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 8th congress.

BASHKIMI REVIEWS ECONOMIC GROWTH FIGURES

AU051517 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 29 Nov 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Deep Crisis in the Capitalist-Revisionist World, Stability in Socialist Albania"]

[Excerpts] Two realities--diametrically opposed. While Albania triumphantly marches on the road to completing construction of the socialist society, continually raising itself to more luminous heights, the capitalist-revisionist world uncontrollably slides downhill.

The economic crisis is affecting many capitalist-revisionist countries with increasingly greater force--for example, Italy, Spain, Poland, Hungary and others. And here is the contrast between two realities. While agricultural production in the Soviet Union and its satellites fell last year by 1-8 percent, it increased by 12 percent in Socialist Albania. The same thing also occurs in industrial production: It has increased by 9 percent in our country, whereas the opposite phenomenon of continual decline has been affirmed in capitalist-revisionist countries.

The great achievements which have been reached in the field of socioeconomic development are clear evidence of the continually victorious road on which our party has led us. In this framework it is a meaningful fact that the whole structure and superstructure of the imperialist-revisionist world is caught in a deep and destructive crisis.

On the other hand, although we are surrounded by enemies who have continually threatened us with savage pressure and blockades, our economy has successfully defeated them and has developed at high rates, because of our people's determined, untiring and self-denying effort under the leadership of the party. During the 29-year period of 1951-1979 the rates of annual mean growth in our people's economy have been: 8.7 percent in the gross social product; 7.4 percent in national income; [illegible].4 percent in general industrial production; 5 percent in general agricultural production and 9.5 percent in state investments.

The gross social product in Albania has increased 3.2 times faster than the population growth from 1958 until today; national income has increased 2.7 times faster in the same period; general industrial production 4.6 times faster, general agricultural production 2 times faster and so forth. Production growth has not had such a ratio in any revisionist or capitalist country. These figures speak for themselves on behalf of the superiority and vitality of our socialist order as opposed to the capitalist-revisionist order.

It is a fact that in 1979, the first year in which our country did not have any foreign credits, the gross social product increased over 10 percent, general industrial production over 9 percent, general agricultural production over 12 percent and national income over 15 percent. The results of 1979 are the highest compared with every other year of this 5-year plan in social production, national income, labor output, foreign trade and in raising the people's well-being. This has occurred at a time when the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has written it [no foreign credits] into its constitution, and it is being implemented with the greatest consequences. That is, it puts a stop to concession-giving, the creation of foreign economic or financial firms and institutions, or cooperative ones with capitalist, bourgeois or revisionist monopolies and states. It also puts a stop to taking credits from them and also stops the establishment, in any form, of foreign military bases and forces on its territory. This is the country's true independent economic and political line.

Some people supposedly complain to Socialist Albania that it is closing itself in and becoming isolated through the policy that it follows. Answering them, Comrade Enver Hoxha has emphasized that imperialists and revisionists call isolated a country that has closed its ports to invasion through enslaving credits, tourism, spies, decadent culture and degeneration. From that point of view we are indeed an isolated country and will consciously remain so. But apart from the good, no bad will come to our people from this. Our country is progressing and flourishing, the people live very well. To act differently would mean to become slaves. But in actual fact, from the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint, Socialist Albania is not and will never be isolated. Not only because it has relations with 84 countries on all continents, but mainly because of the fact that it has many well-wishing friends in the world, it enjoys the friendship, sympathy and internationalist solidarity of the international proletariat, the freedom-loving peoples, the true Marxist-Leninists and the progressive people.

BRIEFS

DUTCH AMBASSADOR'S ARRIVAL--The newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Holland in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Maarten Pieter Stephan van Berckel, arrived in this country yesterday. At the airport he was welcomed by the chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni. The ambassador was also welcomed by heads of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 5 Dec 80 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TURKEY--The delegation of Albanian radio-television, headed by its general director, Cajup Rusmali, returned home on 28 November from Turkey. [Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 29 Nov 80 AU]

SOLIDARITY'S 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' ACTIVITY REPORTED

AU081449 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] According to information received from various parts of Poland, the counterrevolutionary groups acting under the disguise of the local branches of Soldiarity have begun open confrontations with the local PZPR party organizations. as well as with the administrative leadership of some plants and organizations. At the Iskra plant at Kielce, the so-called defenders of the workers' interests have deliberatedly changed the administrative leadership, and disarmed the plant's security forces. There are also cases of the disappearance of activists, who had spoken at workers' meetings against the demands of the instigators.

It is characteristic that in recent days in a number of Solidarity committee, a campaign for replacing the trade unions' workers with persons who openly have antigovernment views has begun. These and other facts show that the counterrevolution is trying to destabilize the country and exacerbate the political struggle.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON PZPR PLENUM DECISIONS

AU052102 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] A decision of the seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee was published in Warsaw today. The decision points out that various hostile groups which are involved in activities against the party and against the basic principles of the socialist system are doing everything within their power to provoke chaos and political adventurism and to impede the process of innovation. This is why, the decision stresses, it is the duty of the party to closely rally its rank to struggle decisively against the hostile forces which are striving for disorganization and anarchy, as well as to make all the people aware of the existing danger.

The PZPR Central Committee requests the organs of the government to insure strict internal discipline and security. The Central Committee considers it particularly urgent to restore a normal rhythm of work and to insure a more efficient utilization of the country's production potential so that economic stabilization may be achieved. In this connection the Central Committee requests the government to work out, within the framework of the 5-year plan, a 3-year plan for the restoration of economic balance, as well as the economic stabilization of the country. The decision points out that the leading role of the party must be implemented mainly through the activities of party members, who are acting in the representative organs of the state, departments and social organizations.

The PZPR Central Committee asks the Politburo to immediately work out new principles of cadre policy.

REPORT ON U.S. TRADE UNION 'SUPPORT' TO POLAND

AU061514 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The reactionary upper crust of the largest U.S. trade union organization--the AFL/CIO--has intensified its interference in the domestic affairs of Poland. An official spokesman of this organization announced in an interview to the daily Washington STAR that the organization reportedly collects money for the so-called fund for the assistance to Polish workers which has already collected $140,000 through the organization's channels. From the statement of the official spokesman it appears that it is actually a question of an illegal transfer of money to Poland for goals which are directed against the government and (?the Polish nation).

According to the same spokesman, part of the means collected are destined for the purchase of printing equipment for the printing and propagation of subversive literature. The staff of the AFL/CIO has started to issue a special bulletin in Polish in 12,000 copies for dissemination in Poland. As the daily Washington STAR notes, even a representative of the U.S. State Department has described this pamphlet as very provocative. The role of provocateur which this trade union organization is so successfully playing is by no means surprising, since its chiefs have been known for a long time as inveterate enemies of the socialist countries.

In close cooperation with the CIA, the AFL/CIO has been engaged for many years in intense subversive activities against the international workers movement and its ideas.

PARLIAMENTARIAN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CSSR

AU061758 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The Bulgarian Parli. entarian delegation, headed by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly and member of the BCP Central Committee secretariat, returned from its visit to the CSSR today.

At Sofia airport Vladimir Bonev shared his impressions and those of the delegation on this visit to the CSSR with a Sofia radio reporter.

The visit was very useful. We had the opportunity to meet Comrade Gustav Husak. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. We also met other leaders of the CSSR, as well as leaders of the National Assembly. We exchanged valuable experience on the work of the two parliaments as well as on their international activities Wherever we went in Czechoslovakia the ascending development of our bilateral relations was pointed out. The meetings and talks held between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak have given a strong impetus to the development of these comprehensive bilateral relations.

TRADE, PAYMENT AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH DPRK

AU081636 Sofia BTA in English 1415 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 8 Dec (BTA)--A long-term trade and payment agreement for the 1981-1986 period and a trade and payment protocol for 1981 were signed here today between Bulgaria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Under the long-term agreement, in the next five years the reciprocal exchange of goods is to be increased by nearly 75 percent as against the anticipated results of the current 5-year period.

Bulgaria exports to the DPRK machinery and equipment, soda ash, pharmaceuticals, cerbamide, [as received] consumer goods, etc., and imports power transformers, tools, a number of machinery and equipment, high grade steels and cement.

The agreement and the protocol were signed by Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov and the DPRK Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-Kun.

PREMIER TODOROV TOAST AT 30 NOV ADEN DINNER

AU052053 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Dec 80 p 7

["Text" of toast by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo Member and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 30 November official dinner in Aden given in his honor by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and PDRY premier]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, dear Yemeni comrades, I would like to thank you most cordially for the opportunity to visit the PDRY and get acquainted with your heroic people's life and work.

Once again, from the first moment on Yemeni soil we felt not only the warmth of your southern climate, but also your hospitality, which is an expression of the sincere friendship which binds us.

I am happy that our visit coincides with your great holiday--independence day. On behalf of our delegation I greet you and wish you new and even greater successes in the construction of an economically strong and prospering PDRY.

I have the pleasure of fulfilling the pleasant obligation of conveying to you and through you to the Socialist Party of Yemen, the PDRY Government and friendly people the warm greetings of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and our first party and state leader Comrade Todor Zhivkov. His visit in your country in 1978 marked a new stage in the two countries' relations.

Thirty-six years ago the Bulgarian people started their march along the road of socialism. During this short period of history our country has achieved significant success in all areas of life. The one-time backward Bulgaria compares today with the most advanced countries in the world. Engulfed by a working and political upsurge the Bulgarian people are preparing now to worthily greet the 12th BCP Congress.

We are on the eve of a great national event--the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a consistent and peace-loving foreign policy aimed at strengthening security and developing cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

We value the efforts made by the PDRY under the leadership of the Socialist Party of Yemen in developing the country, expanding the progressive transformations increasing the people's standard of life and strengthening democracy.

We know that imperialism and reaction are doing everything possible to hinder your country's independent development and detract it from the chosen course toward socialism. However, your people are worthily resisting attempts to hinder the victorious march of the revolution.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria expresses its total solidarity with your just cause of defending your independence and implementing your right of independently choosing your way of development. We value the PDRY contribution to the progressive forces' common struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and reaction and strengthening peace, security and international cooperation. The implementation of this struggle's noble goals requires an even greater cohesion and closer collaboration of all those who are participating in the struggle.

Comrades, the exacerbation of the international situation evokes our concern. The adventurist actions of imperialism are intensifying tension and endangering world peace and security. The violation of the agreements which have been reached, the aggressive circles' strivings toward a further arms race, unilateral announcing of certain regions as "areas of vital interest" and toward obtaining new military bases in various parts of the world are evoking serious concern. International reaction is attempting to divide and weaken the anti-imperialist forces by all means. All this is being done with the support or direct participation of the Beijing hegemonists.

This policy is obstructing the liquidation of hotbeds of tension and evoking new conflicts. The solution of the Middle East problem is being hindered. Imperialism, Zionism and reaction do not want to recognize the legal rights of the Palestinian Arab people and are striving to replace the just solution of the crisis with separate deals in their interest. Life shows that such attempts are doomed to fail and that a lasting and just peace in the Middle East can be reached only by the full withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and guaranteeing the legal rights of the Palestinian Arab people including their right of self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. [paragraph continues]

Your position and that of the other states of the front of steadfastness of the all-Arab conference is another confirmation of your anti-imperialist policy and your irreconcilability to the capitulatory separate deals and other moves of imperialism and reaction aimed against the all-Arab unity.

We are following the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran with concern. It is in the interest of the two countries' peoples, all countries in the region and in the interest of the two countries' peoples, all countries in the region and in the interest of world peace and security to solve the disputed issues not with human casualties and destruction of what has been achieved with continuous work, but by negotiations.

Peace, security, detente, disarmament, cooperation--these are the goals sought by the socialist community's countries and by their foreign policy. In their bilateral relations at the United Nations, in Madrid, Geneva, Vienna--Everywhere--they are doing everything possible to reach these goals. This corresponds with the vital interests of all world countries.

Esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, we find with satisfaction that the Bulgarian-Yemeni relations are developing well. According to its possibilities our country is assisting the PDRY in planning and constructing economic units, preparing cadres and developing international tourism. The trade exchange between the two countries is developing. Our relations are based on solidarity, mutual respect and equality.

There are good prospects for developing mutually beneficial cooperation, and there are many unexplored possibilties and forms of this cooperation. We are convinced that our friendly relations in the interest of the two peoples, peace and socialism.

I propose a toast:

--To the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Socialist Party of Yemen, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY and between our peoples;

--To Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and PDRY premier;

--To the health of all those attending this dinner;

--Cheers!

AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA, SAO TOME--PRINCIPE APPOINTED

AU052002 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree relieving Georgi Zhekov Gyurov from his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the People's Republic of Angola, and appointing Boyan Mikhaylov Yordanov, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the People's Republic of Angola, as well as to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL CULTURE MINISTERS MEETING

Zhivkova Press Conference

AU051620 Sofia BTA in English 1425 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 5 Dec (BTA)--"The aim of the international meeting is to find the essence of culture's universal nature through analysis of the individual contributions of every country" said Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture, at a meeting with journalists. The press conference was orgnaized in connection with the international meeting entitled "The Role of Culture in the Development of Man and Society" continuing here for a fourth day. The meeting is attended by representatives of 64 countries.

Mrs Zhivkova spoke about the immense significance of culture in drawing peoples closer to one another, in the establishment of peace and cooperation between states, regardless of differences in their politics and ideology. She pointed to the steadily rising interest in culture, to the participation of the broad popular masses, and not of elite social groups and individual nations alone, in the creation of artistic values as one of the most typical phenomena of our time.

Answering questions of more than one hundred Bulgarian and foreign journalists, Mrs Zhivkova spoke about Bulgaria's cultural policy and about the forthcoming celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

Zhivkov Reception

AU062055 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 6 Dec (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, gave a reception tonight for the participants in the "Role of Culture for the Development of Man and Society" international meeting. He congratulated most cordially the delegates on the fruitful work of the meeting and wished them new successes in their highly noble cause. The president of the Bulgarian State Council expressed satisfaction with the fact that Sofia was the capital which hosted such a meeting which will undoubtedly contribute to the further expansion of cultural cooperation among the nations, for the consolidation of world peace. At the reception which (?proceeded in a warm and cordial) atmosphere present were other Bulgarian leaders. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia also attended the reception.

Conference Ends

AU061806 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The international meeting devoted to "The Role of Culture for the Development of Man and Society" closed in Sofia today.

Throughout 5 days 180 delegates from 64 countries discussed topical issues of contemporary culture and dwelt on mutual exchanges as well as cooperation in the cultural field, which is one of the most characteristic features of our epoch. The delegates discussed and reviewed the results of peaceful cultural contacts among various countries and the contribution of each national and regional culture to the intellectual wealth of all mankind.

Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova delivered a closing address in which she expressed her high appreciation of the meeting and stressed the responsible mission of culture in the evolution of mankind. She characterized the results of the meeting and pointed out that the delegates in the conference have expressed their profound and intense striving to understand the role of culture and to analyze the development of our planet's intellectual essence. She called the participants in this conference champions of mankind's intellectual evolution and expressed her gratitude to them for their contribution to this significant cultural forum.

ZHIVKOV GIVES RECEPTION FOR OUTSTANDING STUDENTS

AU072053 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] On 7 December at the Boyana Residence Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a reception for outstanding students, rectors, professors and secretaries of the higher educational establishments' party organizations. The reception was attended by Comrades Lyudmila Zhivkova; Stanko Todorov; Georgi Yordanov; Georgi Atanasov; Tano Tsalov; Milko Balev; Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education; and Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed a toast on the students' holidary and wished the students further successes in their studies and work and in building our socialist motherland. The reception took place in an exceptionally cordial atmosphere.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

LD081756 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed at today's session in Prague the information about the course and conclusions of the Moscow meeting of the leading state and party representatives of the member states of the Warsaw Pact, and expressed its agreement with the conduct of the Czechoslovak delegation at this meeting. It also identified fully with the evaluation of the current international situation made at the Moscow meeting, and confirmed that the CSSR, in close coordination with the other fraternal countries of the socialist camp, will continue to take an active part in the development of the process of detente and in the joint struggle for peace, security and cooperation among the states and nations of the whole world. It considers stopping feverish armament incited by the reactionary imperialist circles to be an exceptionally important task of these days. It also considers exceptionally important the achievement of concrete progress in deliberations about disarmament, particularly convening a European conference on military detente and disarmament.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium expressed the conviction that the PZPR, working class and Polish people will solve the complicated economic and political crisis in Poland in the interest of strengthening socialism, and that the Polish People's Republic will remain a firm part of the socialist community. In this struggle they can rely upon our fraternal solidarity and support.

NATO SEEN UNLIKELY TO RESPOND POSITIVELY TO SUMMIT

LD082112 Prague CTK in English 2007 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 8 Dec CTK--Even Western bourgeois mass media admit that the statement issued in Moscow on Friday by the leading representatives of the Warsaw Treaty countries is a new initiative towards peace, disarmament, cooperation and lessening of tension.

However, in response to this new goodwill gesture, the United States announced the highest military budget in its history. The sum of $160,000 million is 22,000 million higher than last year's budget, and 5,600 million higher than the Carter administration originally asked for.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialism is not satisfied with its own buildup. Harold Brown, defence secretary in the outgoing Carter team, said on Sunday that the Western allies must not think they will do business with the Soviet Union while the U.S. will provide for their defence. He reminded them of their obligation to increase their military budgets by 3 percent a year, regardless of the gravity of their economic problems.

A series of sessions on various levels started in NATO headquarters in Brussels today. Defence and foreign ministers, general staff chiefs and other high-ranking officers of the armed forces of this aggressive grouping will confer. It can be expected that just as in the past several years, [words indistinct] the argument of the alleged Soviet threat, and urge the adoption of new military [word indistinct], such as last year the ill-famed decision to deploy in Western Europe 573 medium-range nuclear missiles, aimed against the Soviet Union.

Brown will certainly insist on the fulfilment of the pledge to increase the arms budgets by 3 percent every year, although several European NATO countries made it clear that this causes the considerable economic difficulties.

In the present situation, it is unlikely that NATO will be capable of responding positively to the new peace gesture made at the meeting in Moscow.

PRESS REPORTS TOASTS AT DINNER FOR GDR'S STOPH

Strougal Toast

AU061300 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

["From the speech" by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at the 3 December luncheon in Cernin Palace in Prague, given in honor of Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR's Council of Ministers]

[Text] Once again I welcome you and your entourage in autumnal Prague, the capital of the CSSR. At the same time I convey to you cordial greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee, from Gustav Husak CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, and from the Federal Government of Czechoslovakia. Even though you have come here only for a brief stay, I want to express the conviction that this has not in the least deprived our talks of their usefulness.

We are meeting at a particularly significant time. Our fraternal parties are just now studying the results achieved during the last 5 years and simultaneously preparing further plans for building the advanced socialist society, plans which will be assessed by the already close 16th CPCZ and 10th SED Congresses. There we will declare with pride that it is literally true what Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, stated when the "treaty on friendship, alliance and mutual assistance" of 3 October 1977 was signed:

"Now our states are connected by a border of peace and socialism. The ties of a constant and unbreakable friendship are being consolidated. Multilateral cooperation is increasingly developing, to the benefit of the people of both our countries and of the entire socialist community."

Thus today it is literally true that the daily socialist mutuality [vzajemnost] is proof of the lasting nature of ties concluded by our countries more than 30 years ago. It fully corresponds to our needs and longings. It lies in the interests of the two states' political upsurge and stands in the services of peace in Europe. The list of proofs of this statement has dozens of pages. It includes fraternal meetings of the top representatives, but also of ordinary people--the truest confirmation of modern socialist relations. In fact, during the last 3 years alone the tourist exchange has approached the size of the population of our countries. Our economic cooperation is undoubtedly undergoing a period of upsurge; in 5 years its volume will amount to more than Kcs60 billion. At the same time almost one-third of the exchange is covered by programs for production cooperation and specialization. One must also mention that exchanges of dozens of exhibitions, concerts, films, book translations and television programs are self-evident. We really know each other well and therefore we also understand each other well.

The "treaty between the CSSR and GDR on common state borders" just signed is one of these proofs. Since it approves the principle of territorial integrity and inviolability of state borders, it is moreover our joint contribution to the foundations of a lasting peace in Europe.

We declare that we have lived up to our own tasks and to the commitments following from our membership in CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. To quote the apt words of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council: "Our constant and dynamic cooperation serves the better satisfaction of the working people's material and cultural needs and the effective solution of common tasks."

Simultaneously I would like to recall that the CSSR and the GDR, which are concordantly defending the western border of socialism in Europe, are greatly alarmed by the threats around us. [paragraph continues]

We cannot leave without an answer the attempts of certain Western cirlces to revert to the years of cold war, the efforts to unleash a new armament fever, and particularly the attempts to change Europe into a yet larger arsenal with still more numerous troop camps.

We know very well what the last world war signified. We also can imagine the catastrophe of a possible nuclear confrontation. That is also why we are reminding so assiduously and patiently of the peace initiatives of the members of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee and striving to push through the spirit of commonsense at the Madrid meeting. Detente is standing halfway on its path. It is our common and historic task to open the gates to military detente.

Our attention to European worries of course does not mean that we are ignoring what is happening on other continents. We deeply feel toward the social and nationality struggles of the countries of the developing world. We support all the peoples who have embarked on their last battle in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism. We will spare no effort to push through the just cause of the Palestinians, the revolution in Afghanistan, as well as the national longings of the countries on the Indochinese Peninsula, threatened by Beijing hegemonism: We will help wherever this will be necessary.

We have proved many times over that our cause is a joint one. We will continue standing side by side. We want to cooperate fraternally in fulfilling the aims of CEMA's comprehensive program and in pushing for new and perspective forms of economic collaboration. Simultaneously we must consolidate the defense of the community's countries and enhance the authority and weight of the members of the Warsaw Pact, which is a real dam protecting the peaceful building of the advanced socialist society. Our strength lies in unity. The guarantee of our happy future lies in the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of our socialist community.

Stoph Speech

AU061305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[CTK report on a speech by GDR Premier Willi Stoph at a luncheon in Prague on 3 December, given in his honor by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal]

[Text] Permit me--to begin with--to cordially thank you for your hospitable reception accorded to us during our short but constructive meeting with you, dear Comrade Strougal, and with all Czechoslovak friends.

I gladly take the opportunity to convey to you and all communists and citizens of the CSSR fraternal greetings from the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, from the government and the people of the GDR.

Our meeting, its sincere communist atmosphere, documents the unshakable bond between our Marxist-Leninist parties, the firm friendship between our states and nations and the high standard and stability of our mutual relations.

The treaty on a common border which we signed today constituted--quite in the spirit of our treaty of friendship of October 1977--a new, important factor of internationally-legal foundations in mutual relations of our two states. Thus we have taken yet another step toward deepening the fraternal friendship between our two states.

We are certain that our nations will receive the conclusion of that treaty with satisfaction. [paragraph continues]

After all, on the one hand, the treaty affirms the principle of the irreversibility of the existing border; on the other hand, it deepens the experience acquired in the course of more than three decades--that this border between fraternal socialist countries is and will remain a border of friendship and cooperation; its function in the process of drawing our nations nearer increases from year to year.

I would like to once more emphasize what our comradely talks confirmed: Our cooperation in all spheres of social life yields ever increasingly richer fruits.

Within the framework of the coordination of our 1981-85 national economic plans we have created a good foundation that enables us to jointly make use of the potential of our national economies in the interest of the economic strengthening of our state and in the interest of ever better satisfying the material and cultural needs of our nations.

In other spheres, too, we find many excellent examples of a close and fruitful cooperation. We like to recall impressive events in the lives of our nations, such as the common days of friendship and culture, held in both our countries in 1979. They are an example or various forms of cooperation between our citizens, which--to an ever increasing extent--is becoming a real school of socialist internationalism.

The fact that the nations of the GDR and the CSSR have become in the past decades reliable combat comrades [bojovi druhove] and allies and that they are simultaneously consolidating and strengthening the common class ties with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community without a doubt belongs to the lasting historical deeds of the SED and the CPCZ.

The course of our negotiations has again clearly revealed that our states and nations are actively contributing to strengthening the socialist states' community. Our coordinated course in the sphere of foreign policy, oriented toward ensuring peace and relaxing tension, is also equally well acquitting itself. The GDR and the CSSR, located at the dividing line between socialism and imperialism in Europe, will do all they can to put an end to the feverish armaments and to begin with the realization of effective measures in the interest of curtailing armaments and in the interest of disarmament.

For this reason--together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries--we counter the imperialist policy of confrontation with our active peace strategy. Its realistic action program, acceptable to all people of good will, is contained in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states of this May. We are aware that the implementation of this program requires a hard struggle on our part. Despite this, we are convinced that we will succeed in thwarting the imperialist concept of confrontation, interference and aggression to the same extent that we will succeed in mobilizing the forces of peace and socialism. At present, first-rate attention is also being paid to that task in Madrid. We are attending that meeting with firm determination to contribute effectively to the continuation of the process of relaxation. As the most important task of that meeting our states regard the discussion of the military aspects of European security and the adoption of a resolution on convening a conference on the relaxation of military tension and on disarmament in Europe. On the basis of that policy we are also striving for the normalization of relations with the FRG on an internationally-legal basis, a matter that--of course--presupposes that the FRG is also unconditionally proceeding from the existence of two sovereign states with their own citizenship, and that it renounces any interference in the GDR's affairs.

In the current weeks and months, the endeavors of communists and all working people in our countries are concentrating on the preparations of the upcoming congresses of our fraternal parties.

Like in your country, the members of our party and all our working people are also now getting ready, with great working results, for the 10th SED Congress. Under the slogan "The best for the 10th congress--everything for the well-being of the people;" our working people have unfolded a great mass initiative. The target set for 1980, to achieve a 2-day lead in fulfilling the industrial production plan, was already realized in many enterprises and combines. This fact creates a solid basis for fulfilling the plan of the nation national economy's developing in 1980, as well as for the start of the 1981 plan. In the new draft plan, which in days to come will be submitted to the Central Committee of our party and to the People's Chamber for discussion and approval, we have given ourselves the task of further strengthening the GDR's economic potential and ensuring and gradually raising the achieved material and cultural living standard of the people.

We are aware that the necessary increment in the results of our national economy, which must be achieved with identical or an only slightly increased volume of energy and raw material resources, puts new demands on management and planning. But we are also aware that this course, oriented toward the well-being of the people, will contribute to further strengthening and deepening the trust among the party, state and people.

During our talks we acknowledged the great joy the successful development in Czechoslovakia, in our neighboring country. We congratulate you most cordially for that. After all, we have the principle that the victories and successes of one of us also beneficially affect the other and the entire socialist community. We wish you new, great successes in further preparing for the 16th CPCZ Congress.

PRAGUE REPORTS ON 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' POLISH GROUPS

LD081422 Prague CTK in English 1115 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (CTK)--Counter-revolutionary groups operating within the Solidarity trade union organization are resorting to open confrontation with local organizations of Polish United Workers Party and with the management of some factories and institutions, according to reports from various parts of the country.

In the town of Kielce, "defenders" of workers' interests removed the management and disarmed the militia in the Jiskra factory.

In some of the Solidarity committees, trade union officials were replaced by persons who hold evidently anti-government positions.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1730 GMT on 8 December carries an idential report.]

COLOTKA MEETS AUSTRIAN PARTY CHAIRMAN MUHRI

LD090045 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 8 Dec (CTK)--A Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation, headed by member of the Czechoslovak and Slovak Communist Party Presidiums Peter Colotka, which attended the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria here, met Monday with Chairman of the Austrian Communist Party Franz Muhri.

They stated that contacts between the two parties are successfully developing in the interests of the promotion of unity of the international communist and workers' movement and appreciated successes achieved by the two countries in cooperation and in the process of the relaxation of international tension.

JAKES HOLDS TALKS WITH NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

LD090042 Prague CTK in English 1738 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 8 Dec (CTK)--Talks between party and government delegations of Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua, led by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium candidate and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes, and member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation and Nicaraguan Agriculture Minister Jaime Wheelock, started here on Monday.

The two delegations informed each other about the situation in their parties and countries and exchanged views on international topics.

STROUGAL RECEIVES MONGOLIAN MINISTER SUREN

LD090052 Prague CTK in English 1513 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 8 Dec (CTK)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received Mongolian Deputy Premier Choynoryn Suren before his departure from Czechoslovakia on Monday.

Both representatives highly appreciated the results achieved by Czechoslovakia and Mongolia in deepening their economic cooperation, and discussed further prospects of this cooperation for 1981-85.

Also present at the meeting were Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Simon and Mongolian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Oldziyn Dorj.

TEXT OF BENO ARTICLE ON ANNUAL PARTY MEETINGS

AU061400 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary: "Significant Mission of Annual Meetings"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] At its 18th session on 8-9 October 1980, the CPCZ Central Committee approved the preparations for the 16th congress in terms of contents and political-organizational work. By its businesslike, exacting and critical approach to the evaluation of the fulfillment of the 15th congress line in the main directions of political, economic and social development, as well as to the assessment of the features of our further building the advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia in the first half of the eighties, the Central Committee formulated the basic political directive for the precongress deliberations of communists at their annual meetings and conferences. It own deliberations represent a unifying and mobilizing foundation for developing the working and political activities of party, state, economic, trade union and youth union bodies and organizations and of working collectives in all sectors.

The days since the Central Committee session were filled with intensive work throughout the party. The regional and district committees discussed the resolutions at their sessions and adopted specific measures for the entire precongress campaign. Profound familiarity with the precongress documents throughout the party, as well as among the broad public, inspires millions of our citizens to broadly develop a working initiative and to proclaim valuable working pledges. The party bodies on all levels are now concentrating their attention on basic organizations, which are now working out the results of the 18th session and their application to their own conditions.

Familiarity with the results of Central Committee deliberations represents an important but still only a first step toward implementing the Central Committee's resolutions. [paragraph continues]

THE CENTER OF GRAVITY OF THE WORK OF PARTY BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS IS BEING SHIFTED TO WELL-THOUGHT-OUT AND WELL DIRECTED POLITICAL-ORGANIZATIONAL AND IDEOEDUCATIONAL WORK, AIMED PARTICULARLY AT DIRECTING THE SPECIFIC TASKS OF INDIVIDUAL AND GENERAL WORKING PLACES ON WHICH DEPENDS THE MORE EMPHATIC ENFORCEMENT OF FACTORS EFFECTING AN INCREASE IN SOCIAL LABOR PRODUCTIVITY.

We know that in the past period we had to overcome quite a few obstacles and difficulties. This makes the good results achieved by us in all spheres of political, economic and spiritual life all the more valuable. The continuation of the society's dynamic development is founded on the policy embarked upon by the party at its 14th congress and further developed at the 15th CPCZ Congress. It is an undoubted victory of the creative work of our workers, cooperative farmers and the socialist intelligentsia and of the great organizational efforts of the Central Committee, of regional and district committees and basic party organizations.

The concentrated efforts for fulfilling this year's tasks and good preparation for next year, the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, form the foundation of the next phase of the precongress campaign--the direct preparation and course of the CPCZ's annual members meetings and party conferences. Our mastering this phase well is significant because it will determine to a considerable extent how ably we transfer the contents and atmosphere of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session to all party organizations and all working sectors, and how much we succeed in making its conclusions our own, in working them out exactingly and in developing the struggle for their fulfillment.

The annual members meetings and party conferences which will be held in the remaining part of this year and at the beginning of next year, are expected to assess, in a highly responsible manner, the work of communists and whole organizations and to adopt specific measures for accomplishing the tasks in their working sectors with responsibility for the development of all spheres of our socialist society; they are also expected to contribute, by their deliberations, to further strengthening the party's unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, to enhancing the ability of party organizations and communists to take action and to deepening the party's ties with the people. We are convinced that the communists--and, under their leadership, all working people everywhere--will work for the full implementation of party Central Committee plans. In developing the party's precongress activities, we place extraordinary emphasis on a comprehensive approach to implementing the resolutions adopted by the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session. We see this comprehensiveness in the combination of the entire programmatic content with consistent and purposeful organizational work. WE REGARD REALIZING THE PARTY'S ECONOMIC POLICY AND REARING BUILDERS OF SOCIALISM WITH A SOCIALIST AWARENESS AS THE KEY TASKS. We place great emphasis on working out action courses and measures based on a thorough analysis of the work and results already achieved. This is also connected with the uniform and expedient development of rational division of work and with the coordinated actions of all links of the political system.

An important prerequisite for a correct grasp of the Central Committee's intentions, for their being worked out correctly and for their being carried out step by step IS THE UNITY OF POLITICAL-ORGANIZATIONAL, ECONOMIC-POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY. A comprehensive approach to the contents and methods of work will make it possible to project the resolutions of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session into specific programmatic measures and to achieve highly active and energetic deliberations at annual members meetings and party conferences in the struggle to achieve the set aims. This approach will make it possible for all party bodies, organizations and working collectives to develop a broad initiative and a responsible approach.

As Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, stressed at the 18th session, in determining the further course of our development it will be most important to cope with two main areas: "ABOVE ALL, IT IS THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR ECONOMY, AS THE PREREQUISITE FOR PRESERVING AND FURTHER IMPROVING THE ACHIEVED HIGH LIVING STANDARDS OF OUR PEOPLE AND FOR CONSOLIDATING THEIR SOCIAL CERTAINTIES. SECOND, IT IS SYSTEMATIC POLITICAL-EDUCATIONAL WORK.
[paragraph continues]

THE MAIN THING IS TO CONSOLIDATE THE CONVICTION OF MILLIONS OF WORKERS, FARMERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INTELLIGENTSIA, OF ALL PEOPLE'S STRATA, OF COMMUNISTS AND NONMEMBERS ALIKE, THAT THE PARTY'S POLICY IS CORRECT; AND ALSO TO WIN THEM OVER TO A CREATIVE AND ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN SOLVING FUTURE TASKS WHICH WERE THE SUBJECT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS."

We regard the development by party, state and economic bodies and organizations of a political struggle for fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan and for surpassing it in socially desirable directions as the key task in the precongress period. At the same time we must prepare the plan for next year and for the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan well, in close connection with implementing the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy" in practice.

Fulfillment of the set aims in the precongress period will considerably depend on the work of each party organization, and on how deeply the main tasks will be worked out and coped with.

THE MAIN THING WILL BE NOT TO STOP AFTER REGISTERING PROBLEMS AND SHORTCOMINGS, BUT TO SEARCH FOR EFFECTIVE STARTING POINTS FOR OVERCOMING THEM. IT IS BECOMING PARTICULARLY APPARENT THAT IT IS IMPERATIVE TO PUSH THROUGH, WITH A FAR GREATER EMPHASIS AND IN A FAR MORE COMPREHENSIVE MANNER, THE ECONOMIC-POLITICAL AIMS THROUGH PARTY AND ECONOMIC BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS, AND THROUGH SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND TO ENSURE THE FULFILLMENT OF THE ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS, PLANS AND MEASURES WITH GREATER CONSISTENCY.

In preparing and holding annual members meetings and party conferences we give a prominent place to businesslike and comprehensive discussion and approval of such measures, the specific and targeted nature of which will become a good basis for concentrating the forces of party organizations and of entire working collectives on the decisive tasks of plants and of working and other places.

The emphasis placed on comprehensive work with the resolutions is no coincidence. This is why even goods plans cannot always be implemented with sufficient speed and expected results. Certain manifestations of formalism in work with the party resolutions are often caused by the very approach to problems; one does not always reach down to their substance. Even adopting new resolutions without first studying the reasons the previous ones had not been consistently fulfilled lays foundations for superficial and insufficient effect and tones down the authority of party bodies and organizations. THE ANNUAL MEMBERS MEETINGS AND PARTY CONFERENCES PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MORE EXACTING WORK WITH THE RESOLUTIONS AND FOR ENLISTING A FAR BROADER CIRCLE OF COMMUNISTS, AS WELL AS WHOLE WORKING COLLECTIVES, FOR THEIR CREATION AND IMPLEMENTATION.

In preparing the annual members meetings and party conferences we proceed from the Leninist thesis on the significance of cadre work. After the program is set and the correct strategy and tactics determined, the results achieved depend on the cadres and how and where they are placed and directed and on the exactingness with which they approach the fulfillment of tasks. The growth of political and professional standards of the functionaries of basic organizations, particularly their chairmen, significantly contributed to the positive development of the party's work during the recent period. That is why we place such great emphasis on electing to the party organizations' committees those comrades who are comprehensively prepared and tested--workers, cooperative farmers and members of our socialist intelligentsia from decisive sectors, primarily from the material production, who head the enforcement of all-social interests, who are exemplary in their work and have fully asserted themselves in the struggle to realize the 15th party congress line.

IN ENSURING THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE 18TH SESSION OF THE PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE DECISIVE THING IS TO REALIZE THE RESOLUTIONS THEMSELVES; THIS IS ALWAYS MOST IMPORTANT AND EXACTING. A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THIS RESPECT IS PLAYED BY THE PARTY'S DISTRICT AND REGIONAL COMMITTEES. [paragraph continues]

It is particularly on this level of party structure that matters of the economic and sociocultural development of individual areas and places are concentrated; and their solution greatly depends on the effective and differentiated assistance to the party's basic organizations, where the fulfillment of all tasks is determined with final validity. The main thing is that the assistance granted by higher party bodies to basic organizations must be effective; it must significantly aid the mastering of tasks in the precongress period.

The 1980's are connected with the demands for a striking improvement in the efficiency of our socialist economy. The preparation of the 1981 plan and of the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan, as well as the implementation of the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy" require a concrete and highly businesslike approach from party organizations, from the economic management and the trade union and youth union organizations. The party's influence on plan fulfillment must not be restricted to a given period alone, to the indexes under observation; it is necessary to take more notice of how the plan is being fulfilled in its structure, from the viewpoint of satisfying all-social needs, and what are the costs and technical-economic parameters of this fulfillment in comparison with world standards and our own possibilities. IT IS INEVITABLE TO COMBINE AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE THE FULFILLMENT OF PLANNED TASKS WITH THE LONG-TERM CONCEPT OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL ADVANCE AND PRODUCTION INNOVATION; WITH A PURPOSEFUL UNCOVERING OF RESERVES; WITH SYSTEMATIC CARE FOR SHAPING THE WORKING COLLECTIVES PROFESSIONALLY AND POLITICALLY AND FOR ACHIEVING THEIR ACTIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD ALL-SOCIAL INTERESTS; AND WITH CARE FOR THE SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE. This may be achieved only through close ties between party organizations and working collectives, in collaboration with the trade unions and youth union organizations and with their active participation in the creation and fulfillment of the plan.

The prevailing part of party organizations is dealing responsibly and constantly with the implementation of economic tasks. The organizations are enhancing their attention to the key tasks of our economic development under the conditions of their own plants or working places. The experience of many party organizations, such as the ones in Zbrojovka Brno, Poldi-Sonp Kladno and many other plants, convinces us that their efforts yield good results when they follow the strategic line of high effectiveness and quality of production purposefully and on the basis of long-term, programmed activity, and when they ensure it by the uniform course of party and economic bodies and social organizations. This contributes to concentrating efforts in the decisive direction, toward improving the management of working collectives and to increasing their coresponsibility for all-social needs. The purpose of counterplanning does not remain here merely on paper, but becomes a significant tool in the creation and realization of the progressive plan and in uncovering reserves on the basis of the working collectives' initiative.

The realization of the party's economic policy carries with it a great attitude of enterprising approach and search for the most effective ways to fulfill the tasks. WE APPRECIATE SUCH AN APPROACH BY THE PARTY BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS WHICH DEVELOP A WELL-THOUGHT-OUT STRUGGLE FOR THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PRODUCTION AND FOR BETTER USE OF THE MAIN FACTORS IN THE INTENSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, ABOVE ALL OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT. A generalization of all this experience shows that this concentrated effort, as applied by prominent party organizations and plants, requires a thorough knowledge of one's own problems. It is particularly this knowledge which makes it possible to orient the work of preproduction phases and the working people's initiative in the desirable direction; to talk to people frankly about all problems; and to establish an atmosphere of creative and responsible work in the working places, an atmosphere in which the working collectives themselves see to the high quality of products and to work without mistakes through self-control.

Particularly now, in preparations for, and deliberations at, the annual members meetings and party conferences, it is necessary to purposefully use and spread the wealth of tested experience. What we are concerned with is that THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HEAD ALL THESE TASKS, INFLUENCE THEIR SOLUTION BY EFFECTIVE METHODS AND FORMS, AND SYSTEMATICALLY DEVELOP PRACTICAL POLITICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK WITH THE PEOPLE. THE PARTY-MINDED APPROACH TO PRESENT TASKS MUST BE CHARACTERIZED BY A HIGH SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REALIZATION OF OUR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVANCE AND FOR CONSISTENTLY FULFILLING ALL SOCIAL NEEDS. This also places increasingly higher demands on the leading economic cadres and on the level of their management activities. They must organize the course of production means in the first place, work with the people, influence their way of thinking, shape their socialist stances and conscientious behavior and strengthen their creative abilities and working activity.

Bearing in mind all these tasks, which will be in the center of attention at the annual members meetings and party conferences, the demand becomes urgent to strengthen the comprehensive implementation of the right of control as a significant method not only in uncovering reserves and searching for and using new possibilities, but also in educating people. It must be applied as part of the overall efforts for further deepening the party's leading role and the Leninist style of work.

The strength of party control lies primarily in the comprehensive knowledge of the work and results, and of the progressive experience of working collectives, above all of workers, foremen and leading economic workers; it lies in timely and constant control and in forestalling shortcomings. IT IS EFFECTIVE WHEN IT INFLUENCES THE SEARCH FOR, AND THE REALIZATION OF, THE MOST EFFECTIVE PATHS FOR MOBILIZING RESERVES FOR RAISING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, QUALITY AND HIGH THRIFTINESS AND FOR INTRODUCING THE RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS INTO PRACTICE. A WELL-DIRECTED PARTY CONTROL LEADS TO INCREASED EFFICIENCY IN THE WORK OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT AND IS INSTRUMENTAL IN STRENGTHENING AND CONSOLIDATING IT; IN ITS FINAL CONSEQUENCES IT IS OF SIGNIFICANT ASSISTANCE IN SUCCESSFULLY FULFILLING THE PLAN.

The everyday struggle for the party's policy, the art of actively enlisting for it all working people and of multiplying efforts to make the party's aims become their own affair--this is one of the important principles of our political practice and one of the decisive tasks of party organizations. That is why we do not regard the preparation of the 16th congress as a matter concerning communists alone; we approach it as a significant all-social matter because all working people who are sincerely interested in a further successful development of our socialist society are living with the key and basic problems that are now being solved by the party bodies and organizations.

This is also demonstrated by the broad stream of initiative, pledges and socialist competition, which is becoming steadily broader, richer and better. IT IS THIS INITIATIVE THAT SO STRIKINGLY REFLECTS THE EFFORTS OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUAL COMMUNISTS IN EXPLAINING THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE PARTY'S POLICY UNDER THE MORE EXACTING CONDITIONS OF THE EIGHTIES. IF THE PEOPLE COME TO UNDERSTAND THE PARTY'S POLICY AND TO KNOW THEIR OWN TASKS, THEN THEY ALSO COME OUT WITH SUGGESTIONS ON WHERE TO INCREASE OUR EFFORTS.

That is also why we are placing such unprecedented emphasis on the comprehensive development of the activities of basic organizations in working collectives, in connection with the annual members meetings and party conferences.

We have quite a few examples of how, even under more complicated conditions, it is possible to enlist whole working collectives--through the communists' exemplary attitude toward the tasks, and with the help of effective mass-political work--in the struggle to master tasks and achieve good results. Among other things, this is also confirmed by the experience won by the working collective of the CKD Hradec Kralove plant which, through extraordinary measures and in cooperation with other plants, is enterprisingly ensuring a multiple increase of socially most desirable production, compared with the initial intentions of the plan, so as to make up for the extraordinary shortfall in the production of the W. Pieck plant in Prague. [paragraph continues]

IT IS BEING PRACTICALLY DEMONSTRATED HERE THAT THE SUCCESS OF OUR WORK DEPENDS ON HOW WE ARE ABLE TO MOBILIZE THE WORKING PEOPLE, SHAPE THE PEOPLE'S WAY OF THINKING AND ACTING, AND CAPTURE THEIR INITIATIVE AND INTEREST IN THE COMMON CAUSE.

In underscoring the growing role of the working collective, we proceed from the fact that it is here that the unity of policy and economy is realized in practice. The working people take a direct part in management and economy; in the collective they shape both their attitude toward life in many respects, and also their responsibility toward the collective and the collective's responsibility toward the entire society. The communists' activity, personal example and persistent working effort, their political scope of vision and informed, qualified approach to tasks, the exacting accomplishment of the tasks and the elimination of shortcomings, an attentive attitude toward the working people's needs--all this helps consolidate the trust in the party's policy and cement the working collectives around party organizations. AT THE SAME TIME THIS MEANS THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO DEVOTE FULL ATTENTION TO THE WORKING PEOPLE'S SUGGESTIONS, TO THEIR REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, AND TO PLACE THEIR USE LITERALLY UNDER THE CONTROL OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. In the communists' daily, vital contacts with the working people, above all in fulfilling the tasks, it is necessary to exert yet more energetic efforts so that the deepening influence of party organizations on the working collectives would not only contribute to good production results, but also become reflected in a strengthening awareness of social values in the people's minds. True patriotism, the relationship toward the party and society and the growing feeling of being a responsible manager are specifically manifested in the good work of the working people's collectives, in their conscientious efforts to contribute by new and exemplary deeds toward solving the important questions of our country's development.

The most important task for now is for us to make all preparations for the 16th congress closely bound to the working people, so that they will proceed in the spirit of exactingness, of deepening broad intraparty democracy, in the atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, of deep conviction and awareness of responsibility for the successful implementation of the program of building the advanced socialist society.

READER CRITICIZES DELAY IN APPLYING 'SET OF MEASURES'

AU052024 [Editorial Report] In its column "Through Creative Work Toward the 16th CPCZ Congress" devoted to readers' letters, Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 2 December 1980 on page 3 carries a letter by Eugen Novak, foreman and head of the party group in Slovenske Magnezitove Zavody [Slovak Magnesite Works] in Kosice. In the letter, which is headlined "To Hesitate Means to Lose," Novak says that 1 month before the introduction of the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy After 1980" there is still "a lack of clarity" about some questions concerning its application.

Having noted that "when acquainting ourselves with the 'Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy' we welcomed a number of good resolutions," Novak deplores that "they are still just resolutions, even though in a month we should be living and working according to the measures under preparation."

"We are irritated by the fact," Novak goes on to say, "that even ministers frequently state on the pages of newspapers that they consider this or that to be correct but when they are asked when the economic directives will be adjusted to those new principles they mostly shrug their shoulders."

Giving an example Novak says that his collective would like to commit itself to reduce as of January the number of maintenance staff servicing the enterprise's installations, provided that "part of the wage funds thus saved could be distributed among members of the collective."

"Who knows, however," he goes on to say, "how much water will flow through the Hornad River before the economist of our enterprise receives the guidelines enabling a more enhanced material interest in permanently raising labor productivity."

Novak adds that "the same applies to differentiating remuneration. Not only we foremen, but rank-and-file workers as well would welcome an enhanced material interest in good quality work and sanctions for poor quality work. I believe that at present there should be more clarity among us about those and several other questions."

In concluding his letter Novak notes that the "Set of Measures" have encountered "great support" among workers and warns that "we could squander that initiative if the supraordinated economic bodies in charge of drawing up guidelines and regulations do not keep abreast of it."

JUDICIARY TRADE UNIONS TAKE STEPS TO PROTECT ECONOMY

AU042230 Prague PRACE in Czech 2 Dec 80 p 3

["STV"-signed report: "In the Interest of Socialist Legality; Joint Steps by State Bodies and Trade Unions"]

[Text] Prague--V. Bezel, chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council; J. Krupauer, prosecutor general of the Czech Socialist Republic, and J. Jung, minister of interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, yesterday signed a document on joint steps leading to cooperation in consolidating socialist legality and protecting our economy.

The steps proceed from the principles of protection of the socialist society's and state interests and observance of laws, which should not be a matter concerning merely state, economic and social bodies but the society as a whole and every citizen. The working people's education toward observing laws, protecting property in socialist ownership, strengthening state and economic discipline and waging a struggle against crime is assuming special significance in the period of introducing the "Set of Measures" for improving the economy's planned management.

Furthermore, they proceed from the conclusions of the Ninth All-Trade Union Congress, which stressed, among other things, the trade unions' responsibility for the struggle against violations of socialist legality and all negative phenomena.

The joint steps especially commit trade union organizations to adopt numerous preventive, educational and organizational measures in production aimed at protecting the economy, consolidating working and technological discipline and forestalling criminal activity, especially that committed under the influence of alcohol. Particular emphasis is to be placed on the protection of economic interests, on the struggle against corruption, bribery and pilferage, and damage to and illicit use of socialist property.

Apart from other things, the office of the prosecutor general of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic will organize lectures and other activities by their representatives in enterprises. The joint steps also stipulate other tasks in fighting crime and other negative phenomena.

The signatories of the document also discussed some questions connected with the struggle against juvenile delinquency.

BRIEFS

POTATO IMPORTS--The 1980 Slovak procurement plan of potatoes for human consumption counted on 238,700 tons, but only 138,000 tons have been delivered to the market. A total of Kcs 100 million in foreign currency has already been approved for potato imports. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 22 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

REPORT ON 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' POLISH GROUPS

LD081428 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (ADN)--The counterrevolutionary groups which are active in local branches of Solidarity are now switching over to an open confrontation with the local PZPR organizations as well as with the administration of a number of enterprises and institutions, according to reports coming in from various parts of Poland.

The so-called "defenders" of workers' interests at the Iskra works in Kielce arbitrarily dismissed the management and disarmed the works' guards. Disappearances of activists have been noted, that is of those who voice at workers' meetings their disagreement with demands of the inciters.

It is noteworthy that over the last few days a campaign was started in several Solidarity committees to replace trade union officials with persons who openly oppose the government.

These and other facts show that the counterrevolution intends to further destabilize the situation in the country and to sharpen the political struggle.

HERMANN KANT PROTESTS FRG TV 'SLANDERING'

AU081200 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In an open letter published by the West Berlin daily WAHRHEIT, Hermann Kant, chairman of the GDR Writers Association, resolutely protests the inflammatory slander that was directed against him by the ZDF [second FRG television program]. He proves that the authors of the slanderous assertions are guilty of manipulating facts and of deliberately fabricating lies. Under the resulting circumstances, Hermann Kant declares, he could not make his scheduled lecture trip to the FRG "because it is to be feared that the planned events could not be held in an objective atmosphere appropriate for literature."

FRG LAMPL GANG MEMBERS JAILED FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

LD051732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 5 Dec (ADN)--The Magdeburg Bezirk court today sentenced Cornelia Vetter and Cristina Tereza Schoenbauer from Boenningstedt (FRG), agents of the criminal Lampl gang guided by the intelligence service, to 8 and 6 years imprisonment respectively for the crime of misusing the transit agreement. The "VW Golf" car used in the criminal act, registration number PI-GV 150, has been impounded.

They were instructed by Julius Lampl, head of the gang, and his close accomplices Alfred Lehnert and Juergen Elsner in carrying out subversive acts against the GDR. During the gang's criminal acts they were repeatedly used as infiltrator and courier. In line with the orders received they deliberately and illegally deviated from the transit routes and also abused the generous GDR regulations on visitors.

The Lampl gang obtained specially prepared vehicles through middlemen, in order to carry out criminal operations by violating the territories of other socialist states.

At the main trial it was again proved that the Lampl gang recruited agents for criminal activities through advertisements in newspapers of the Springer concern. Such recruitment of agents was carried out by the Lampl cover firm of "Reinholdt-GMBH, Hamburg."

The trial proved again that the criminal Lampl gang is continuing its criminal activity by misusing the transit agreement and other agreements of international law although it is well known to the relevant FRG authorities.

AL-BA'TH INTERVIEWS GRUENEBERG ON MIDEAST, EUROPE

LD081204 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 28 Nov 80 p 9

[Interview granted by SED Politburo member Gerhard Grueneberg to 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kafri in Damascus--date not given]

[Text] [Question] To begin with, Comrade Grueneberg, I would like to ask a traditional question: What is the political purpose of your visit to our country, and what can you tell us about the talks you are holding at government and party levels?

[Answer] In the long and fruitful relations between our countries and between the SED and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party there is a tradition of regular exchange of delegations at all levels as well as at the level of party leaderships. These contacts primarily serve the exchange of views on current local and international matters and the exchange of information and coordination of activities in the joint anti-imperialist struggle.

Now, shortly before the end of my stay I can satisfactorily and happily evaluate my talks with Comrade Hafiz al-Asad and other leading representatives of the friendly Socialist Arab Ba'th Party as having been extremely successful.

You know that the last time I was in Syria was in May 1974. Syria had then just come out of the October war which smashed the image of the invincible Israeli aggressor. Six years have passed. It is true that the elimination of the source of conflict in the Middle East has not yet been achieved, yet I have been able through my present visit to reach the conclusion that Syria has been able to consolidate its respected position as the bastion of steadfastness in the Arab liberation movement, despite the fierce attacks waged by the imperialist and Zionist forces against Syria in alliance with internal and external reaction. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the corrective movement under President Hafix al-Asad's leadership, the Syrian people have been able to recall to mind important achievements in national construction.

We representatives of the SED and of the German socialist state were received with great welcome and respect in your country. We have felt this not only during our meeting with President Hafix al-Asad, but also during the talks with responsible officials in the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the state as well as during our meetings with the masses of the Syrian people.

[Question] The issue of establishing peace plays the same role throughout the world, but the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and world Zionism, which is directed toward escalating world tension, is threatening this peace. What is your attitude toward this?

[Answer] Obviously the growing strength of socialism in the world and the peoples' triumph in the struggle against imperialism elicits a major reaction from imperialism and its lackeys. Imperialism sees the international easing of tension and peace today as the primary danger threatening the implementation of its aggressive plans.

The same applies to Europe, where we see the results achieved by the easing of tension and cooperation facing the risk of failure because of the NATO armament program, the decisions to establish new military bases for U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, and the intensified attempts by the West to interfere in domestic affairs relating to the sovereignty of the socialist states. At the same time this also applies to the Middle East and other parts of the world. There is no doubt that the world situation has become gravely tense, and there is no doubt that the peoples' right to live in peace and national independence is seriously endangered.

But where do the reasons for this development lie? Obviously they lie in the fact that the most aggressive imperialist quarters, particularly in the United States, have for a long time been switching from relaxation of tension to confrontation, thereby seeking to change the world balance of military power in their favor.

In Europe steps are being taken to escalate tension and to boycott effective steps aimed at limiting the arms race and preserving peace. As for the Near and Middle East, the United States and its allies are concluding new military alliances. The military bases that have been established so far threaten the peoples' security and independence. The United States is preparing the so-called "assault units" for desert warfare in order to impose its will on some sovereign states in the area.

The U.S. military intentions leave no room to doubt the U.S. designs to back other reactionary and dominant powers in order to contain the Near East and Far East in the jaws of its vise, so as to crush the Arab liberation movement. The other objective of imperialism is to secure crude oil resources and raise the level of its profits.

Vis-a-vis this policy, a policy of aggressive imperialism of domination and of Zionism and reaction, there is only one possible means of confrontation, namely to exert every effort to stand against these plans that threaten the peace and freedom of peoples and to struggle effectively to halt the arms race and eliminate the existing centers of tension.

[Question] There is no doubt that it would be useful in this regard to recall the attitude of the SED and the friendly GDR toward our struggle against our Zionist enemy.

[Answer] It is known that since its establishment the GDR has demanded a lasting and just solution of the conflict in the Middle East in the interest of the area's peoples. The GDR people, party and government have proved more than once in words and in deeds that they are on the side of the Arab nation's just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Therefore, we adopt a clear and frank stand toward Tel Aviv's new expansionist meausres.

World opinion outside the Middle East boundaries realizes that the Israeli aggressor has for decades received protection from U.S. imperialism, which is still backing it and providing it with the latest weapons. Let me once again assure you in this regard that the GDR will, as it always has, continue its solidarity with and support for the Arab people's just struggle against international reactionary measures. Our republic has enjoyed worldwide solidarity and, therefore, we know the meaning and significance of international solidarity; selfless help to those who are struggling for their freedom and independence from imperialism is for us, as you know, a matter of fundamental principle.

We firmly condemn Israel's plans to make the occupation of Arab lands permanent, including the Golan Heights. We also condemn Israel's desire to annex this area finally to the body of the Zionist state. We are confident that the final word on the future of the Golan Heights will lie not with the aggressor but rather with the Syrian people through their firm unity with their friends. There is no doubt whatever that the growth and the increasing strength of the alliance between the socialist camp and the national liberation movement will be the basis for thwarting any Israeli measures to annex Arab territories and for reaching a just peaceful solution in the Middle East.

We would like to reaffirm once again, just as in the past, Syria and all the struggling nationalist forces in the Middle East can in the future rely on the GDR's firm solidarity with their struggle to achieve a comprehensive and just solution for the Middle East conflict and to restore the Palestinian Arab people's national rights, against U.S. ambitions of domination and the agressive and expansionist U.S.-Zionist policy.

[Question] It appears that the policy of the U.S. president-elect is no different from that of his immediate predecessor or other U.S. presidents with respect to preserving peace and security in Europe.

[Answer] Much of what affects the developments of the international situation will depend on the attitude of the United States. This also applies to the question of peace and security in Europe and to solving the Middle East problem. I believe it is too early today to draw conclusions about Mr Reagan's future policy from his statements during the election campaign. All we can do here is reassert our hope that people in the United States will realize before it is too late the terrible consequences of the present policy of confrontation which the White House is imposing on various parts of the world. It is necessary for the revival of international relations that U.S. foreign policy return to constructive steps. There used to be such steps. It is sufficient to point to the Joint U.S.-Soviet statement on the principles for a Middle East settlement in 1977, that is, before Camp David.

The same goes for Europe, where the United States in 1975 was among the countries that signed the CSCE Helsinki Final Act.

In view of tension in and exacerbation of the world situation as a result of the peace-threatening policy which U.S. imperialism is pursuing, the current meeting in Madrid of the representatives of the signatory countries to the Helsinki Final Act becomes particularly significant. The peoples expect from this meeting new tangible steps that will give momentum to the process of easing tension.

[Question] What, in your opinion, are the horizons of the development of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples?

[Answer] In a few days we will celebrate an anniversary of special significance in relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the GDR. On this occasion relations will be 25 years old--a quarter of a century.

On 27 November 1955 the two countries signed the first trade and payments agreement. Thus Syria was one of the first newly independent countries to establish economic relations with us then. Today, after 31 years of the growth and development of the socialist society in the GDR, it has been established that planned cooperation with good prospects has been achieved. What distinguishes this lofty cooperation between two friends is the different and varied contacts at a high political level and the fruitful exchange of views in all fields. This is in addition to the dynamic development of economic, trade, and cultural relations. The exchange of visits and consultations between representatives of the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic and between the social establishments and organizations has today become normal procedure within the context of contacts between the two countries. The friendly visit to the GDR in early October 1977 by general secretary of the Socialist Ba'th Party, President Hafiz al-Asad, gave special significance to these relations. With this visit a new phase in bilateral relations began. In our talks during the present visit we have been able to confirm that the level of implementing agreements and contracts concluded so far has been successful to a large extent. Cooperation between the National Front in the GDR and the Nationalist Progressive Front in the Syrian Arab Republic is also regarded as a contribution to the continued support of the joint struggle of both peoples against imperialism, Zionism and other reactionary forces and in the service of peace and social progress. This cooperation acquired a firm base with the signing of the joint agreement during the Syrian Nationalist Progressive Front delegation's visit to the GDR a few months ago under the leadership of Comrade Muhammad Haydar, member of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party National Command. We intend to continue this comprehensive cooperation in the future.

[Question] In April 1981 your party's--the SED's--congress will be held. Can you briefly state the local and international significance of this important event?

[Answer] The congresses of the SED, the leading party in the GDR, are always considered a great national event because our party is closely linked to the working class and to the rest of our 17 million working people and firmly and strongly represents their interests. Our SED members today total 2 million, half of whom are workers. This shows that the broad people's masses fully support our party's policy. The party speaks for the working class and the working class speaks for the party. We are proceeding to the 10th party congress with a good balance, which is the result of the planned policy since the eighth congress. It is based on revolutionary change and great building work over three and a half decades. During the 31 years of our republic's existence the state has become economically strong. There is no doubt that this fills every citizen of our country with joy and pride, but it is also a commitment to greater and bigger action. The GDR has become one of the world's 10 most industrialized states. Considering that the GDR represents 0.4 percent of the world's population, industrial production in the GDR in relation to world's production becomes 8.1 percent. If we divide our industrial production among our country's population our production is four times the average production of all the world's countries. Our people's economy last year produced M167 billions' worth of goods, which is the equivalent of the national income produced between 1949 and 1953. What proves our dynamic development is the fact that our national income in 1979 increased by 152 percent in comparison with 1970.

This successful development of the GDR is linked to the strong ties of friendship with the Soviet Union and the GDR's firm position within the socialist camp. This is evident by the slogan raised today of "The Best for the 10th Party Congress, Everything for the Good of the People" generating in our country a broad popular movement. This movement takes as its target the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR and the raising of the people's living standards through further achievements in industry, agriculture, science and technology. Proceeding from the positions already reached, the 10th SED Congress will, I am sure, define and lay down in the future tasks for the building and formation of the developed society.

Allow me in conclusion to express my heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome we were accorded everywhere. I wish the Syrian people, to whom we are linked with genuine ties of friendship and firm solidarity, further successes in building their country in the interests of the working people, of the Arab nation as a whole, and of serving world peace.

PDRY AMBASSADOR HOLDS RECEPTION IN BERLIN

AU042118 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in Berlin 3 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Rajih Ahmad Abduh, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Tuesday on the PDRY national holiday, the 13th anniversary of independence. The invitation was accepted by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Manfred Gerlach, deputy State Council chairman; Rudolf Schulze, deputy State Council chairman; Hans Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school matters; as well as by other personalities of public life, including Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR also were guests at the reception.

GRUENEBERG SPEAKS ON NEED TO EXPAND PRODUCTION

LD051124 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, recalled on Thursday in Halle the great responsibility of agriculture, forestry and the food industry for adequately supplying the population.

Addressing party activists, he stressed that great emphasis was placed on the role of agricultural enterprises as the supplier of raw materials for many branches of the economy. This was the only source of raw materials which would not dry up but which could constantly be expanded and reproduced.

Further progress depended to a considerable degree on the level of sowing. In this, primary importance was ascribed to measures increasing soil fertility. The main road toward increasing animal production lies in increased availability of fodder through raising acreage yields.

MUECKENBERGER, WALDE ADDRESS SED WORKERS CONFERENCE

LD070008 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today highlighted the internationalist responsibility of the GDR and its working class. Speaking at the SED workers delegates conference of the Kreis works for agricultural engineering in Hagenow, he pointed out that the class enemy fears the successes of the socialist, peace-loving forces and thus has brought about a complicated situation. The policy of the socialist states and their consistent course of detente have met with success even in bitter struggles. This was again impressively confirmed by yesterday's Moscow meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact. Erich Mueckenberger stressed: Our task consists in barring imperialism's way to new, bloody adventures. Resolute backing is thus given to everything which helps put NATO's aggressiveness in fetters and systematically limits further the opponent's scope for action. Everything is being done to prevent a war from ever again emanating from German soil; above all, because the western frontier of the sovereign GDR is where the aggressive NATO pact and the socialist defense coalition meet. The fact that the GDR is a sovereign state must also be taken into account by Bonn. All else represents attempts at gross interference in the internal affairs of the GDR. Adherence to revanchism and expansionism is a dangerous pursuit, stated Erich Mueckenberger. The GDR resolutely rejects this in the interest of the people and of peace in Europe and the world.

The communists of the Senftenberg lignite combine gave the assurance from their delegates' conference in a letter to Erich Honecker that they will fulfill with many initiatives the demanding task to supply the national economy and the population with fuels and energy. A feature of the discussions was the need to increase production of the important main energy source, raw lignite, by 1990 to an annual 300 million tons. Under the present conditions for mining lignite, which are becoming more complicated. new techniques deserve special attention. Werner Walde, candidate politburo member and first secretary of the Cottbus SED Bezirk Executive, stated that orientation toward developing one's own raw material base has in practice proved correct. The party is firmly resolved to continue its policy (?linked to the masses) and aimed at the welfare of the people and the strengthening of socialism also under changed combat conditions.

BRIEFS

TRANSFORMER STATION FOR CAIRO--Egyptian Electricity Minister Abaza has inaugurated a transformer station built in Cairo by the GDR. The station is intended to contribute to the stabilization of the electric power supply, being the sixth of its type turned over to Egypt by the GDR this year. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1953 GMT 3 Dec 80 DW]

AFGHAN DELEGATION LED BY BARIALAY ARRIVES

LD082048 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, December 8 (MTI)--A delegation of the Afghan People's Democratic Party led by Mahmud Barialay, member of the Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council, head of the CC foreign department, arrived in Budapest on Monday at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

RECALL OF SWISS CONSUL IN BUDAPEST REQUESTED

NC081913 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Bern, Switzerland, 8 Dec (AFP)--Hungary has requested the recall of Andre Gelin, the Swiss consul in Budapest, before the end of the month, the Swiss Foreign Ministry said today.

The request was seen as retaliation for Switzerland's request last month for the recall of Pal Szabo, second secretary in the Hungarian Embassy in Bern, accused of gathering information about Hungarians living in Switzerland.

The Swiss Government has protested against the request, a ministry spokesman said. Mr Gelin is now in Switzerland for medical reasons.

MARJAI DISCUSSES CREATION OF MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

LD090026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Changes in the world economy demand new, more modern methods in the management of the domestic economy. Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier and chairman of the MSZMP Central Committee Economic Policy Committee, told an MTI correspondent that the creation of the Ministry of Industry also serves to modernize state management. On the one hand, this strengthens central management and improves the unity of industrial management, and thus the activity of the ministry will be an integral part of governing work. On the other hand, the Ministry of Industry will increase the independence and responsibility of enterprises. The creation of the Ministry of Industry does not mean simply that three ministries will be welded together. It is a new ministry--a smaller one, but with better qualified personnel.

The workers in the three ministries are being dealt with individually so that they may go on to suitable employment according to their abilities and the interests of the people's economy. Nobody will be faced with difficulties (?arising from a loss of livelihood), but changes may cause individual problems which must be solved with great patience and decency.

The Ministry of Industry will employ half the number of people currently working in the existing three ministries. It will continue to deal with the entrepreneurial supervisory function, but will be relieved of the tasks relating to marketing of products and the primary pricing tasks. These will be handed over to the National Material and Price Control Board.

BRIEFS

NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR--Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi on Thursday received Pedro de Churruca y Plaza, new ambassador of Spain in Hungary, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Nov 80 p 5 AU]

DUTCH AMBASSADOR'S VISITS--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, chairman of the National Assembly, have received for an introductory visit Frits Kupers, ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Hungary. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Nov 80 p 5 AU]

PAP CITES TASS REPORTS ON 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD090450 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 9 Dec 80

["Foreign Press on Poland"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (PAP)--A commentary printed in RUDE PRAVO said that the events in Poland are clear proof of the fact that the aim is not only a large-scale attack on socialism but also on stability and peace in Europe and the world.

On Monday the TASS news agency sent out a report [word indistinct] (?saying) counter-revolutionary groups are passing to open confrontation, striving for further destabilization in the country and increasing the political (?struggle).

The French Communist Party organ L' HUMANITE wrote about the course of Saturday's Political Bureau session. L' HUMANITE said that, "After in-depth analyses [words indistinct] communists in Poland are starting the second stage: the offensive, solution-searching". Some Western dailies and weeklies concentrate their attention on Poland's economic difficulties.

L' UNITA, the organ of the Italian Communist Party, wrote: "The struggle to solve the [words indistinct] is a job for the Polish working class, the Polish people and the Polish Communist Party, [words indistince] at stake: the fundamental principle [words indistinct].

Writing about the situation in Poland, another Italian daily [words indistinct] said that a discussion is underway in the party and government on what must be done first: Necessary reforms or discipline and a proper work rhythm restored.

'ISKRA' PLANT EMPLOYEES ON NORMAL PRODUCTION

LD082130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] We are at the (?W)-3 plant of the Iskra roller bearing plant in Kielce. The foreman of the plant, Henryk indistinct], speaks into our microphone.

[Begin recording] [Foreman] Today's work at the plant has progressed normally and without difficulties. The workforce is working with dedication, working really well and efficiently.

[Reporter] The majority of workers in this plant are women, are they not?

[Foreman] Mainly women.

[Reporter] Here is Mrs Aniela Pawlik.

[Pawlik] We have fulfilled the norms. [Words indistinct] We had to work very hard.

[Reporter's question indistinc]

[Pawlik] We have been producing the (?F)-85 and the (?F)-75.

[Reporter] This is the Iskra tool shop. Here is the manager of the shop Waclas (Gajer).

[Gajer] This is a normal workday.

[Question indistinct]

[Gajer] The machines [words indistinct].

[Question] Will this work be completed today?

[Gajer] No, not today. This is work for another 40 hours [words indistinct]. (?About 30 percent remains to be done).

[Reporter] What has Iskra produced today for the country? I asked the technical manager, Mieczyslaw Chyb, this question.

[Chyb] During the first shift we assembled about 130,000 bearings and about 20,000 spark plugs.

[Reporter] We have at the microphone the first secretary of the plant's PZPR Committee--of the Iskra roller bearing plant--Jerzy Leszczynski, ma. What does the life of the party organization consist of at the Iskra?

[Leszczynski] We are preparing a conference of the party aktiv to be held tomorrow. It is to adopt a stand on the key, basic problems assigned by the seventh plenum. Today life at the plant continues as usual. We are working, we are carrying out the production tasks. We have had some difficulties with the power supply. The second shift takes a break from 1800-1900 in order to save electricity. [end recording]

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON DEFENDING CAUSE OF SOCIALISM

LD082040 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (PAP)--"The 7th PUWP CC plenary meeting emphatically reaffirmed that Poland's renewal can be accomplished exclusively on the basis of socialism, that the development of democracy and the guarantees of independence can be consolidated only in a socialist state. This truth is indisputable to us, soldiers of the Polish Army which is a national and also a people's army by its origin and character," the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

"The very state of social disturbances, threats or attempts to stage strikes in such important areas as the railway and the car transport, and the mining and processing of fuels are aimed indirectly against Poland's defence capacity. Also, the attempts to paralyze the authorities undermine the defensive system and lead to chaos and anarchy.

"Therefore, (?we) readily support the appeal to put an end to further escalation of disturbances, to stop staging strikes paralyzing Poland's life, to arrest anarchy and confusion.

"That is why the report of the Political Bureau delivered by Polish Communist Party chief Stanislaw Kania at the 7th PUWP CC plenary meeting has also expressed our stand while stating that 'nobody can count on indecision and leniency from the party and people's power in the defence of the cause of socialism. The defence of socialism is a defence of the supreme national values and of Poland's raison d'etat.'"

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI went on to say: "It is beyond any doubt that the stand of the army, marked by calm and restraint, firm support for the socialist character of the renewal, its moral and political consolidation around party activists in the army, is an important element stabilizing the development of the situation in Poland and preventing the opponents of socialism from going too far in their adventurism.

"Nowadays, the army and its representatives are being attacked here and there is a more or less veiled manner. Our response should consist in taking a restrained, dignified but firm stand.

"Our friends and allies and also sober-minded politicians and public opinion in the remaining European states are interested in overcoming Poland's internal crisis. The prolonging of the state of social unrest also means the degradation of Poland's position in the international arena and undermines the foundations of her external security. As soldiers responsible for security of this country, we are all the more interested in the swift overcoming of the crises and we firmly come out against everything which weakens our alliances and credibility in the socialist community.

"Fraternal cooperation with our comrades-in-arms is a guarantee of our security and a safeguard that the process of the socialist renewal will not be disturbed by the external forces of revanchism and imperialism," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

LE MONDE VIEWS SIGNS OF EMERGING CONFRONTATION

LD081703 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Dec 80 p 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Communists Could Ask for 'Aid From Our Closest Friends and Neighbors', Central Committee Spokesman Says"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw--The organized dramatization of the Polish crisis has now taken a spectacular turn with official remarks made in Warsaw Thursday, 4 December, on the possibility of calling for Soviet "aid." "If the state and socialism were to be threatened," Central Committee press section chief Klasa told foreign journalists, "the Polish communists would have the duty to immediately seek all possible means of protecting the country against disaster, including requesting aid from our closest friends and neighbors."

This verbal escalation by the authorities which has been going on since the beginning of the week is now very clear: It illustrates the desire to curb the shift toward political matters by independent trade unionism.

Indeed in these conditions it seems directly connected with the difficulties which have emerged in the past few days between Warsaw and the allied capitals where there are fears about the continuation of the developments in Polish dissidence. Before the Central Committee plenum on 1-2 December the Soviet leadership had made it clear to the Polish leaders that it was concerned about continuing social unrest--a general strike in Warsaw had been avoided at the beginning of the previous week--and more especially about the growing crisis within the party.

In Moscow's eyes destabilization of the apparatus is a much greater danger than the emergence of independent trade unions, which is a grave matter in itself. It is the reliability of one of its main allies within the Pact which is at stake and, although the PZPR's power over the state apparatus remains intact, it is true that the party's hierarchy no longer controls the grassroots organizations in several regions. In 17 voivodships horizontal coordination committees have been created by cells or sections which have not only sometimes attempted to oust or have indeed ousted the intermediate leaders but have also begun to draw up program proposals which they intend to submit at the next extraordinary congress.

The Torun coordination committee, for instance, one of whose leaders has been expelled from the party despite his comrades' persistent opposition, has drawn up a "platform" which includes, in particular, the organizing of new elections at all levels in the party, its debureaucratization thanks to more regular meetings of member assemblies and the suppression of directives from the top level of the apparatus. "The working class," this platform says, "must take control of the party and hence of government."

Although these phenomena are still marginal they could spread between now and the congress scheduled for the end of March or the beginning of April, since there is very widespread disquiet among grassroots party members echoed by numerous Central Committee members during the plenum.

Workers who are party members, especially those who have joined Solidarity's ranks, are suffering from an identity problem which is very difficult to live with, while those who have not joined Solidarity are often subject to equally unpleasant suspicion in the factories.

The following is one small but spectacular sign of the upheaval which threatens: On Thursday evening the television showed a debate on the seventh plenum between several members of the Communist Party during which one of them, Mr Swiderski, said he was a member of Solidarity before explaining that, when one talks about "socialism," it is important not to forget that incompetence and dishonesty are also grave forms of it.

Nonetheless, it is improbable that we are on the eve of immediate tragic events in Poland. However, there is now a serious danger of a move toward confrontation starting, because if the tougher line adopted by the government were to go beyond its verbal limits it could meet with strong opposition. On Thursday evening Solidarity's Gdansk Presidium, despite a great deal of advice to show caution, contemplated publishing a reply to Mr Kania notably protesting the threats now hanging over Jacek Kuron.

FILM ON GDANSK STRIKE, NEGOTIATIONS BANNED

LD081644 Hamburg DPA in German 1536 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 8 Dec (DPA)--The film about the strike and the negotiations in Gdansk, which has been advertised for some time, has been banned from public showing, at least for the time being. "Robotnicy '80" [Workers '80] should have started showing at three Warsaw theaters today, but the performances were canceled on short notice. Political observers see this as confirmation that the party will try to tighten the reins again with regard to domestic policy following the Moscow summit conference.

The chairman of the Polish Film Association, director Andrzej Wajda, has protested against this decision. A statement signed by him which was issued at a plenum of the feature film section of the Film Association in Warsaw on Sunday says the film is of "great social and historical significance for the entire Polish nation. We are of the opinion that everyone should see it as scheduled." The film shows the way to understanding and particularly at the present time could play an important social and political role, the statement said. The ban on its distribution is a serious political error which at the present time could provoke very threatening indignation from public opinion. The canceling of the showing of the film is a most flagrant contradiction of the spirit of the Gdansk agreement. The three Warsaw theaters in which the film was to have been shown were missing from the theater ads in most Polish Monday papers. In one newspaper "private showings" were indicated for the theaters concerned.

TRYBUNA LUDU Review Cited

LD090610 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 9 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU said that "Workers '80", the film about the August events in Gdansk, "can not be treated as a true picture of events which were so important to all of us." The daily opined that "the film does not show the workers as an active social force," but "first of all parts of the negotiations with the government commission.

"These fragments do not really concern the main subject of the negotiations. There is not a word about the birth of Solidarnosc or the joint work on defining the character of the new unions--the essence of the compromise contained in the Gdansk agreement and expressed by the official recognition of the new union--which accepted the principles of the socialist system, like the social ownership of production means, the leading role of the party in the state and the durability of the country's international alliances.

"The film deals with issues which were secondary both in the negotiations and among the causes of the strike. It does not give the truth about the strike and its aims, nor about the negotiations. The material is selected to stress other subjects, (?like) the functioning of the system of justice or censorship. It also [word indistinct] emotionally-coloured sidetracks concerning international issues. It is simply "untrue" TRYBUNA LUDU [word indistinct].

WALESA INTERVIEWED ON MOVEMENT, 'INFILTRATIONS'

LD081529 Rome AVANTI in Italian 30 Nov-1 Dec 80 pp 1, 24

[Paola Elia undated interview in Poland with Polish independent trade union leader Lech Walesa: "Our Struggle, the Future We Are Striving To Build"]

[Text] A delegation of the Italian Union of Labor [UIL] International Bureau has been visiting Poland over the past few days. During the visit Paola Elia interviewed Lech Walesa.

"Workers in Italy too must believe in the possibility of governing in the country, as Solidarity does here in Poland": This was the greeting with which we were welcomed by Lech Walesa, the most famous and talked-about trade union leader of the moment, the symbol of a movement which, for the first time in history, has established itself as an alternative--though still compatible with the sociopolitical structure--in a socialist country.

"I am a worker and my experiences are those of millions of workers in all countries. My struggles have been the same as theirs. I would like to achieve the unity of all workers--peasants, engineers, chemical, textile, metallurgical and clerical workers, because in Poland Solidarity is a movement of the entire people."

It is true. We saw this in Gdansk, in Warsaw, on the streetcars to the shipyards, in the lines outsides the closed, empty or poorly stocked stores and in the long line of people--men and women, students and pensioners--outside the new trade union's local headquarters, waiting for a membership card, a bulletin, instructions from the Presidium and information about detainees. As the first delegation of Italian trade unionists to visit Poland, we of the UIL found ourselves at the end of the line, purchasing a little good-value democracy and a capacity for criticism and dialectic bound up fundamentally with relations with the people. This is what Walesa wants to safeguard for the sake of the new independent trade union's very survival.

[Question] Independent from what? What is Solidarity's model? In what kind of state?

[Answer] Independent from the bureaucratic and administrative apparatus above us, from outside interference, from provocations and from alleged compatibilities. With regard to the kind of trade union, a debate is underway within the leadership and the regional structures, and bodies and representatives are still being elected. What I can say is that we are forming a number of regional [interfactory founding] committees (MKZ's) in the various provinces, not broken down by categories. Their leaders are democratically elected by all the workers (whether members or not) in a secret ballot. Their position is subject to revision on the basis of a continuous debate and the requirements of the committees.

The national Presidium at present represents Solidarity's Secretariat, which is meeting to plan the coordination of the MKZ's and to suggest resolutions with respect to the most serious problems for the trade union movement as a whole. Today, for instance, we are discussing what response to make to the government's attempts to increase social tension through arrests and searches of our offices and to some factories' requests to continue their strikes to secure the implementation of the Gdansk agreement. In what kind of state? This is difficult for me to answer. I repeat that we are socialists and a trade union which wants to defend the workers' interests and to channel the country's resources into satisfying their needs.

[Question] Is the organizational phase progressing well despite day-to-day problems?

[Answer] No. It is progressing extremely slowly, but it is extremely important for us, both in order to acquire real strength and to distinguish ourselves from the previous experiences of 1970 and 1976, when the struggle movement was entirely political, limited to intellectuals and established only in a few factories. Then they lost. Now we are winning. Then it was a movement based solely on protest, political struggle and force: Now we are trying to use our brains, with everyone's involvement, with the pressure of the workers as a whole, who are demanding above all more pay, foodstuffs, homes, welfare and health benefits, services and schools; a reduction of the work week to 42 hours; improvement in factory working conditions and control over work rates and productivity. They demand to be represented in a manner no longer subordinate to the workplace management, but directly. This is why our officials are paid not by the state or by the factories, as was the case with representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ], but by the trade union itself, which has established a fund financed by 1 percent of salaries to cover technical expenditures and expenditures for officials.

[Question] How did the CRZZ react to the birth of Solidarity? What is the attitude of its members and of the state now?

[Answer] As of a few days ago the CRZZ no longer exists: It was officially dissolved following a period of coexistence between the two different organizations. However, its members are trying to "empty" Solidarity both by means of "infiltrating" into the MKZ's and by forming local bodies under their own control. The meeting of some sectors of the old trade union held a few days ago, at which the recent strikes were criticized for "aggravating the country's economic situation," is indicative of the current attempt to infiltrate the MKZ's and to create divisions from within in order to bring about normalization.

[Question] You mentioned "infiltration" bids: What will your reaction be?

[Answer] Well, just let them try! We represent 8 million members and will not modify our policy because of provocateurs. Within Solidarity there are various, but not heterogenous, positions: There is a tougher, more intransigent line and a softer line with respect to the government. There is an open debate, a dialogue. These are our methods for halting provocations.

[Question] There has been much talk both in the West and in some Warsaw Pact countries of the possibility of Soviet intervention. What is your position regarding external "provocations?" What would Poland do in the event of intervention by the USSR?

[Answer] At the moment I would rule out such a possibility. Solidarity has demonstrated a high degree of responsibility in managing its demands and Polish workers are not adventurers. We are well aware how much scope we have, of our limitations and of the difficult domestic and international situation: We do not intend to force anyone's hand but in the event of a Soviet "provocation" we will react.

One French newspaper has carried out a poll among 500 workers, asking them what they would do in the event of an invasion: 95 percent of them replied that they would be willing to fight. Let us not forget Poland's strong nationalist elements: You too must have seen the red and white flags in the city stations during the railroad workers' strike.

[Question] Warsaw itself was the site last spring of the resumption of an East-West dialogue between Giscard d'Estaing and Brezhnev. What has changed since then? How do you assess the international situation and what are your hopes for Poland?

[Answer] Spring has gone and it is fall again. I am not a politician but a worker who experiences the daily problems of his country, but above all those of the workers.

[Question] What would you ask of the Italian trade union movement?

[Answer] Your trade union certainly has more experience than Solidarity: It knows what we need as a new organization without material means but with many problems. I am talking not so much about money--money is no use when there is no ideology--as about paper, cyclostyles, offset printing machines, books and a telephone switchboard--even an old one. It is very difficult for us to communicate with other offices, though we know how important this is.

[Question] The Italian United Trade Union Federation invited you to Rome some time ago. Do you plan to accept? Is so, by when?

[Answer] Yes, I will come to Italy, perhaps before Christmas. But I would very much like to see Turin and the Fiat workers, to talk with them and to hold a joint rally. But above all I will not be alone. It will not be a private visit; I will be accompanied by two other Solidarity members, as long as the situation stabilizes.

[Question] There has been much talk of your religious faith, of the Polish Catholics' ostentation. What truth is there in this?

[Answer] I am a Catholic. That is my faith and that is the way I am. I am neither ostentatious about it nor do I hide the fact. I do not see why I should. It suits some people but not others.

POPE WILLING TO RECEIVE WALESA IN VATICAN

LD082034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A press spokesman of the Holy See has stated that Pope John Paul II is willing to meet with Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, when Walesa visits Italy. Lech Walesa is scheduled to go to Italy in mid-January and it has been anticipated for the last few weeks that the Pope would grant him an audience.

John Paul II told those gathered in St Peter's Square today that he is praying for Rome, for Italy, for Poland, his fatherland, for Europe and for the world.

WALESA-LED SOLIDARITY GROUP VISITS BYTOM MINERS

LD042038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A delegation of shipyard workers from the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity from Gdansk and Szczecin, led by Lech Walesa, stayed with miners in Bytom today. At the meeting with Solidarity activists in Bytom Lech Walesa discussed some tasks of unionists resulting from the present situation in the country. He described the present situation as a time for reconciliation and national concord, where there is a place for all who wish to work honestly and share in the real interests of Poland and the ideals of socialism, because first of all we are all Poles. Lech Walesa also replied to numerous questions.

The delegation of shipyard workers also took part in Miners Day celebrations in the Szombierki mine. In the Dimitrov mine they placed flowers under the plaque commemorating the miners who died there last year.

ZIELONA GORA SOLIDARITY APPEALS FOR CALM

LD041034 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Today we received the following statement by the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of Solidarity in Zielona Gora:

Three months have elapsed since the signing of the Gdansk agreement on the basis of which our trade union exists.

As of 10 September our independent trade union assumed the name of Solidarity. We have already passed the stage of elemental organization and have entered the second stage of stabilizing the trade union structure and electing the factory trade union authorities for their first term of office. Apart from many positive phenomena bearing witness to the normalization of sociopolitical life in the country, for some time now reports are coming in about attempts to destroy public property and to sow confusion and about provocations. On this occasion the MKZ of Solidarity in Zielona Gora, supporting the attitude of the MKZ Mazowsze and other regional organizations of our trade union, appeals on behalf of Solidarity to all members of the trade union for consideration and decisive counteraction against all attempts of inciting social unrest, and special protection of public property, machines and industrial equipment. We cannot allow the disturbance of normal trade union work and of the functioning of the enterprises. At present both we and the whole country need calm.

JUSTICE WORKERS' UNION REGISTERED IN WARSAW

LD032104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text]--The Warsaw Voivodship Court decided today to register the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of the Workers of the Administration of Justice based in Poznan. This is the 42d newly created trade union which has been legally registered.

INDUSTRIAL TU GROUP MEETS WFTU SECRETARY ON PRAGUE

LD071520 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 7 Dec 80

[By PAP correspondent Wlodzimierz Kaniewski]

[Text] Prague, 7 Dec (PAP)--Invited by the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions, a delegation of the Coordinating Committee of Poland's branch ("old") trade unions came to Prague. The delegation met with the Secretariat and the general secretary, Ibrahim Zakaria.

The enormous interest in Poland, especially the situation in the Polish trade union movement and the repercussions of the recent Polish events in the international working-class movement were the reason why the talks took all day. The chairman of the Coordinating Commission, Albin Szyszka, presented the complexity of the situation in Poland and Poland's trade union movement. He stressed that the branch unions are decidedly for renewal in all spheres of life, for cooperation with all trade union organizations, in accord with the interests of working people in Poland. Confrontation--even a sort of "union war"--serves the interests of various troublemakers in Poland and abroad and weakens the trade union movement, Szyszka said.

The general secretary of the World Federation said that the federation will continue to give aid and support to the branch unions and all trade union organizations in Poland which strive for agreement, cooperation and unity of action for the protection of the interests of the working population.

The federation's management gave its full support to the renewal taking place in the branch trade unions, which mainly consists of formulating a programme with a new perspective and rejuvenating the trade union cadres.

DISSOLUTION OF UNION ORGANIZATION DISCUSSED

LD090008 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Now a look at the Polish trade union scene, and especially at the latest decision of the TUC [trade unions congress] to dissolve itself. The Polish TUC--the Central Council of Trade Unions is its official name--has been in existence for 31 years.

As years were passing by the TUC slowly became a top-heavy bureaucratic organization. The trade unionists at large felt that it was on the one hand acting too slowly on their behalf in situations when its intervention and assistance were needed, and on the other that it was imposing too many rules and regulations on the branch trade unions which hampered their activities. The situation came to a head this summer when the TUC ignored the strike action of workers on the coast and elsewhere. Following this a new trade unions organization emerged called Solidarity, while all the existing old branch trade unions proclaimed themselves autonomous and independent and dissociated themselves from the TUC. When the 23d and last old trade union did so about 2 weeks ago there was no longer any justification for the TUC to continue in office and at the plenary session last weekend it decided to terminate its functions with the end of the year.

Mr Romuald Jankowski, who became chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions only after the summer events, admitted that the criticism of the TUC voiced by trade unionists was justified and that the dissolution of the TUC is the only right conclusion. But he cautioned condemning his role and achievements altogether, since after all it has done a lot over the years for the good of the workers.

Now with the TUC gone, its agencies--such as the Workers Holiday Fund and the National Council for Allotment Gardens--will become independent organizations and the main Labor Inspectorate responsible for work safety and working conditions will become an agency of the Supreme Chamber of Control, a body subordinated as of recently to parliament [words indistinct].

UNION OF SOCIALIST YOUTH HOLDS PLENUM IN WARSAW

LD082314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 80

[TExt] A plenum of the Central Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] is being held in Warsaw today to discuss the most important problems confronting the organization and the tasks facing it in the immediate future involving everything that--through the efforts of young working people in towns and the countryside--can help bring Poland out of its present crisis. The ZSMP's past work has been subjected to deep criticism. It was stated, among other things, that there is a need to restore to the union at all levels of its activity an identity with the interests of the young generation as well as to ensure the development of self-government for ZSMP bodies in various communities.

It is being stressed at the same time that this process should be led by a genuine and open youth movement which would ensure the political unity of the young generation. Proposals to effect organizational changes in the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth were also made during the debates.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS PARTY POSITION IN RENEWAL

AU090812 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29-30 Nov 80 p 5

[Stefan Opara article: "The Party and Renewal"]

[Excerpts] Time is inevitably polarizing the multicolored forces of renewal in our country. The powerful surge of social criticism and of settling accounts with the past, is being followed by thoughts about the future, which people see in different ways. Without going into the programmatic differences of the renewal forces, let us deal with a more basic difference. This difference is connected with the answer to the question concerning reforms within socialist society and a clear and principled definition of the limits of these reforms. That question is viewed in particularly different ways by citizens who are actively trying to influence the course of current events. It also involves three other questions:

--Is it true that in socialism there are solutions that can be recognized as eternal and infallible? Who would impart such qualities to these solutions?

--Why should specific forms or principles of life in socialist society not be criticized as suprahistorically correct and necessary forms or principles?

--Which of the socialist social solutions should be absolutely preserved as positively verified in our historical practice, and which have been erroneously implemented and require amendment?

At present, answers to those questions are of great ideological significance. The purpose of this very brief article is not to answer those questions; answers should be looked for in the party documents, because it is there that they can be properly presented. It would be bad for the many millions of PZPR members if those answers were presented only by nonparty groups, Western radio stations or individual commonsense.

The first secretary's report at the Sixth PZPR Plenum raised the question regarding views that proclaim socialism to be incapable of reform; this means that the attitude toward reforms has been recognized as an important criterion of political attitudes. Those who reject reforms within socialism and for socialism unequivocally condemn the entire movement of renewal of our social life to carrying the label of nonsocialist or perhaps even antisocialist. If such evaluations continue, the prospects can only be tragic. In such a situation, party members are allotted the role of outsiders who behave passively or obstructively in the process of renewal. In such a case the massive workers movement for renewal would surrender without struggle to nonparty groups. On the other hand, accepting the thesis that social reforms are necessary makes it imperative that the process of renewal be consciously guided and that the militancy of the 3 million party members be stimulated with regard to the specific program for social improvement. It can also trigger the justified feeling that one serves socialism by serving the renewal of our life.

In this article we will try to draw your attention to the fact that only the second attitude is ideologically justifiable in Marxist philosophy, which enjoins viewing social life in keeping with the principles of dialectics and historicism; that is, in keeping with social life's progressive changeability. This is not the only case when philosophical tenets add a specialclarity to political disputes.

True communists have stood and will stand at the head of the movement for renewing social life; of the struggle for justice, equality, prosperity and real democracy; and of the struggle against all obstacles along the road to implementing these socialist ideals. Those who proclaim the permanence and the suprahistorical nature of these or those faulty institutional solutions in socialist society, forget the Marxist methodology of thought. After all, the advocates of stagnation, who are prone to struggle against whatever is new and who even want to have back what is gone, do exist and are active.

The errors of the past, which are now being extensively listed, and especially the apparent democracy for show, favored the careerist elements who were devoid of ideology and who violated the communist moral code and often the penal code. On the other hand, the adversaries of our system proclaim the inability of socialism to reform, claiming that socialism cannot be improved and that it is necessary to fight to overthrow it. The former and the latter are enemies of renewal and social improvement within socialism and for the good of socialism. Both want to prevent the Marxist-Leninist party from being at the head of the renewal movement as a leading social force and from being the only source of solutions to the current, urgent contradictions. Both are content with the sluggish work style of some party bodies, with the weak programmatic initiative and with delaying the process of purging the party of people who are unworthy of the name of communist.

All that provides a free area for the activities of forces outside the party and at times against the party. Changes cannot be borne only outside the party. In keeping with the Leninist concept, the party should not passively give in to social pressure, but should be an active leader. Citing Ludwik Krzywicki, the party should initiate ideas that act as a factor "that at times anticipates the clearly felt needs and that awakens these needs." (L. Krzywicki, The World and the Man, Volume 4, Warsaw 1913, page 54)

JERZY OZDOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF CHURCH, REFORM

LD081141 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Dec 80 p 9

[Jose Fort interview with Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, in Warsaw on 2 December: "The Place and Role of the Church, Reform and Confidence"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec--On 21 November Catholic Deputy Jerzy Ozdowski became deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland. Jerzy Ozdowski, an economics expert, associate of the Lublin Catholic University and research fellow at the Warsaw Theological Academy, is in charge of social affairs in the government. "I am a novice deputy chairman," he told us as he opened the door of his office. "You see, I do not even know where to find cigarettes for my guests." For 1 hour Mr Ozdowski kindly answeres L'HUMANITE's questions.

"My appointment as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers reflects the place and role of the Church in Polish affairs," he told us. "Before accepting this mission I consulted the Polish Episcopate, which gave its approval and assured me of the sympathy and confidence of Poland's primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski."

"Are you not 'the communists' prisoners?" he was asked.

"That is absolutely ridiculous," he replied. "We coexist and cooperate with the communists in our daily activity. My entry into the Council of Ministers is clearly a step forward but does not fundamentally change the Church's position in Poland. The Church is the most important social force. It enjoys great moral authority and has been working for a very long time to achieve the Polish nation's unity. As you know, I am responsible for social affairs in the government. Should that not be seen as a sign of esteem for Christian thought?"

Do you have a temporary or a permanent seat in the government?

Mr Ozdowski excused the bluntness of our question and then stated that he is regarded as a "full member of the government. Yesterday," (Monday) he said, "I spoke several times at the Council of Ministers meeting. I was heeded. The circles I represent and I myself believe we can have a major influence on policies and decisions."

Has the pope made his feelings known?

"I have not received any direct message from John Paul II," the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers said, "but the Polish bishops have sent me a message of congratulations. Yesterday I had a long talk with the chairman of the Vatican's family [presumably, Affairs] Council. He has now left for Rome. I asked him to give the Pope my respects and devotion."

What about the crisis which Poland is now experiencing?

For Jerzy Ozdowski "the most difficult points are now over. We learned from the experience of the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements. The representatives of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], Solidarity and the faithful sit down at the same table. A fiendish picture of the Polish situation is being painted abroad. We are all Poles. Provided we are not carried away by our feelings, we will reach agreement. Reasonable compromises will enable us to create the right conditions for reform in our country. I know that in France, for instance, some commentators are portraying Poland as 'on the brink of the chasm.' They are wrong. I am convinced that the situation is not hopeless. And I think that the threat of foreign intervention is being exaggerated. For more than 30 years the PZPR has built up an adequate store of confidence in the USSR. If there is a danger I think it is more on the economic plane."

Jerzy Ozdowski witnessed the "birth" of the Solidarity trade union. "It was during the Szczecin strikes, the day when my friend Kazimierz Majdanski was ordained bishop of that city." He continued, "Msgr Majdanski was questioned by the striking workers. At that time I was the bishops' 'adviser' or 'expert' if you like."

"Solidarity is, in fact, a young and disparate movement. It is preparing a program and considering its attitude toward the Polish state. Its officials have frequently enjoyed the Church's understanding and, above all--I stress the order--the understanding of the bishops of Szczecin, Gdansk and Katowice. Solidarity is not--officially--a Christian movement. It is an organization which has sought aid and support from the Church."

What about corruption?

Jerzy Ozdowski remained silent for a moment. Then he told us gravely: "It is a painful phenomenon. In a society which is experiencing so many difficulties, such acts spark off extreme emotion. They must be judged and pass into the rather dishonorable part of our country's history. However, I do not think it is fair to exaggerate in this sphere either. What are we to think, notably, about certain events and about the disparity in wages in the West? Are they not even more serious phenomena? Whatever the situation here, those abuses are foreign to a state based on the principle of the workers' and peasants' power."

What about the immediate future?

Deputy Chairman Ozdowski thinks that "we need commonsense, to seek solutions based on good will, patriotism, and to find compromises. The primate and the Bishops' Council think that it is the only viable solution. A front of reason for reform is essential. By reform I mean drawing up a Polish plan based on our own experience and that of other countries, particularly the USSR, Hungary and Yugoslavia. A new economic mechanism must be created. And, as a Catholic, I think that reform also depends on moral, psychological and social factors. It is vital to restore confidence.

"As far as I am concerned, I have three priority areas in which I will work: family problems, above all including aid to the poorest; the improvement of what we call services (housing, medical protection, aid to working women...); and the development of small enterprises and the handicraft industry. I stress this last point. One of the Polish economy's weaknesses is its disregard for this sector. We should promote this small-scale industry which is capable of meeting the needs of the national market as well as export needs. The problem of man's exploitation in small enterprises does not exist here. Such a line does not mean a return to capitalism."

Young people concern Jerzy Ozdowski. In what terms would he speak to a young Pole today?

I would tell him that what counts is human dignity. If this principle is respected then the problems will be less difficult to solve. This idea is not mine. it is an idea put forward by John-Paul II. If I were to address a young Frenchman wondering about the situation in Poland I would say the same to him. Dignity is universal. But I would add: Look at those around you and see who needs your help.

CHURCH-STATE COMMISSION DISCUSSES STABILIZATION

LD082124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Another session of the joint commission composed of representatives of the Government and the Episcopate of Poland was held today. Much attention was paid to internal stabilization in our country as a factor vital to our motherland's happy future.

The joint commission recognized that what is needed at this moment is honest effort as well as the solution of concrete problems through frank talks between representatives of the authorities and interested organizations without resorting to steps which add to tensions. It is necessary to remove the causes of work stoppages and tension.

The joint commission favored the early preparation of a program for social, moral and economic renewal of the country, with the participation of broad social masses in such a way as to make it possible for that program to be accepted by the whole nation. Today, as never before, what is needed is unity among Poles, regardless of differences in world or political outlook, in order to secure the existence of the sovereign state and to emerge from the existing crises.

CONFERENCES HELD ON PZPR PLENUM, LODZ RESOLUTION

LD081056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Today, as in previous days, there will be--throughout the country in various professional and social circles--conferences and meetings devoted to the current political and economic tasks, in light of the resolutions of the seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

So far at conferences of this kind, there has been a general expression of opinion that only sociopolitical activeness, constructive and honest work at every work post, the consolidation of the broadest masses of our society around the consistent realization of the program line of the sixth and seventh plenums of the PZPR Central Committee--the line of socialism renewal, commonsense and responsibility--can guarantee Poland calm, law and order, and lead our country out of the emotionally difficult economic situation.

In the resolution passed by the employees of the cotton industry of Uniontex in Lodz, addressed to all working people in Poland, we read: He who (?shames) Poland and does not serve socialism, consciously or through a lack of discipline increases disquiet, weakens the tempo and regular rhythm of production. The whole world is looking at Poland; so let the world see our country throbbing with work: A Poland of calm and order, working for the future. The resolution was jointly signed by the PZPR factory committee; the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity; the NSZZ of Textile Garment and Leather Workers; the NSZZ "Wspolpraca" [cooperation]; and the factory board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

Jablonski, Others at Meetings

LD082029 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The party debate after the Seventh Central Committee plenum continues. Tasks arising from seventh plenum resolutions were discussed today at plenary sessions of party voivodship committees in Legnica, Szczecin, Lomza, Katowice and Czestochowa.

Consolidating party ranks, reconstructing the party's authority, fully restoring Leninist norms in the party's internal life--that is, restoring democracy inside the party and putting these principles into daily practice--these in the view of participants are the most important tasks facing the voivodship party organizations.

These matters were strongly stressed at the plenary discussions in Szczecin, Lomza and other cities. During the Lomza plenum, for example, criticism was voiced of instances occurring lately of passivity and waiting for decisions from above. Militant action should be the duty of all party members, especially in view of the fact that the seventh plenum resolutions have created the necessary conditions for party organizations and branches to take actions. It is the duty of every party member, the participants in discussions stressed, to campaign against antistate attitudes and views and to campaign for party unity.

There was also talk about the need to critically overcome mistakes which had led to the political crisis. In Szczecin, for example, the need was stressed for a consistent and just accounting of all instances of clear violations of the principles of social justice, and for creating statutory guarantees within the party which in the future will prevent all violations of Leninist principles of party functioning.

Discussion of Poland's economic situation and the economic situation in individual regions was another subject of debate, which concentrated on possible action to increase the output and regularity of production in industry and agriculture. How to make up backlogs in housing construction and how to improve market supplies were other problems under discussion.

The plenary sessions of party voivodship committees were attended by members of central party authorities: In Legnica Henryk Jablonski; in Szczecin, Jerzy Waszczuk; and in Czestochowa, Zdzislaw Kurowski. The session in Katowice was presided over by Andrzej Zabinski.

More on Jablonski Visit

LD082222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, who was accompanied during his visit to Legnica today by Zbigniew Halajda, minister of steel industry, and administrators of the voivodship, also visited the workforce of the Legmet engineering works which produces machines and installations for the cooper mining and smelting industry. The State Council chairman acquainted himself with work done by the electrical motor repairs department and also with the work of the foundry shop, which is being modernized.

During a meeting of representatives of the workforces, party and trade union activisits, Stanislaw (Czerpin), the works managing director, spoke about production and welfare problems. Henry, Jablonski then answered questions from workers about the present economic and social situation in Poland.

Also today the State Council chairman met officials and activists of the Legnica association of friends of sciences, of which he is an honorary member. Henryk Jablonski also took part in the session of National Unity Front activists in Legnica. He discussed the most important tasks facing the unity front in the renewal of sociopolitical life and the consolidation of socialist democracy.

Katowice Party Discussion

LD090022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] In addition to the plenum of the party voivodship committee in Legnica, similar plenary meetings were also held today in Szczecin, Katowice, Lomza and Czestochowa. In Katowice those present considered as an issue of special importance the inclusion of trade union organizations, including the Independent Trade Union Solidarity, in real participation in the running of factories.

Tarnow, Lodz Council Meetings

LD082015 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] More conferences of voivodship party aktivs are being held to formulate action programs arising from the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum resolutions. Opinions are being voiced that the consolidation of the party's leading role and its internal strength is the basic condition for overcoming the present crisis and ensuring the socialist nature of the process of renewal. In this, it is a vital or even a paramount matter to create the right kind of atmosphere, an atmosphere which favors calm, prudence and discipline. Conferences of voivodship party aktivs are being held today in, among other places, Bydgoszcz, Opole and Slupsk.

At the conference of the Tarnow Voivodship People's Council, the discussion focused on consumer supplies and social discipline. It was stated that the state of security, order and social discipline in Tarnow Voivodship had improved compared with last year. Where supplies were concerned, however, the situation remained very difficult.

The People's Council of the city of Lodz has also held a conference to debate small-scale production. It was stated that its tasks should be more clearly defined within the general reform of the economic system, the small-scale manufacturing industry should also receive more aid from the local authorities. The point is that small-scale manufacturing can help to improve supplies. During the session the present chairman of the council, Boleslaw Koperski, resigned his post; Sejm Deputy Mieczyslaw Czerwinski, nonparty, a Lodz Technical University professor, in a secret vote was elected to take his place.

Walbrzych, Nowy Sacz Sessions

LD082018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Sessions of voivodship people's councils were held today in Lodz, Tarnow, Walbrzych and Nowy Sacz.

The Tarnow Peoples Council at its session initiated local action to increase marketable output, especially food. In connection with the resignation of Jan Sokolowski, Jan Zieba, a doctor of medicine and a nonparty social activist, and long-serving councillor, was elected voivodship peoples council chairman.

The Walbrzych session has outlined the direction of agricultural efforts in the next 5-year period. In connection with the resignation of Jerzy Grochmalicki, Jan Niewiadomski was elected chairman of the voivodship people's council. He is an agricultural engineer and activist in the United Peasant Party.

Henryk Kostecki resigned during the Nowy Sacz session from his job as chairman of the voivodship people's council. Henryk Kostecki is also first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Nowy Sacz. After a vote the council declined to accept the resignation.

POWER STATION WORKERS URGE CONSOLIDATION, RENEWAL

LD090834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Representatives of the workforces of all enterprises taking part in the construction of the Belchatow power station--party members, members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the industrial trade unions and the Solidarity union--have passed a resolution appealing for a consolidation of all social forces, with the aim of implementing the social contract of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie; and with the aim of developing and speeding up the process of renewal, as well as effective control over the execution of the decisions of the sixth and seventh plenums of the PZPR Central Committee.

The resolution states that attempts to stir up any kind of social unrest deepen economic destabilization and lead to a loss of the standing achieved by Poland in the world.

LODZ VOIVODSHIP FLOUR PRODUCTION INSUFFICIENT

LD081020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A fairly difficult and tense situation is continuing in trade in the Lodz urban voivodship. In recent days, again there was an increase in the purchase of bread. If there is to be a sufficient amount of it, more flour is needed.

What is the situation then, in milling plants? The district grain and milling enterprise in Lodz covers three voivodships: Urban Lodz, and the two neighboring voivodships of Piotrkow and Sieradz. The enterprise comprises 16 milling plants. The 24-hour production amount of all plants comes to 1,200 tons of grain; in this, the production of flour itself comes to more than 700 tons. Could there be more? Of course, say the mill employees; but the obstacle is the considerable underinvestment of our milling industry. For example, the mill in Pabianice, instead of processing more than 200 tons of grain per 24 hours, processes only 150 tons, primarily because of a very ancient machine pool. In turn, the only Lodz mill processes only 75 tons, and could process considerably more too. However, in spite of the machinery constantly breaking down, and in difficult working conditions, the Lodz, Piotrkow and Sieradz millers have decided to do their utmost to get larger supplies of flour to bakeries in the pre-Christmas period. Up to 20 December, all mills working around the clock will supply more than 6,000 tons of flour. Some of it, packaged in special 5 kg bags, will go directly from the mills to shops in Lodz and the voivodships.

CZYREK NOTES DISARMAMENT INITIATIVE, FRG RELATIONS

LD081822 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (PAP)--"In a matter of days, Poland is going to forward an initiative on a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe," Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek said, adding that the Polish delegation for the Madrid-80 conference will soon disclose details of this initiative.

Appearing on TV last night on the 10th anniversary of the treaty on the normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG, Czyrek was interviewed by Ryszard Wojna, a well-known Polish journalist specializing in German problems.

The signature of the Polish-FRG treaty on December 7, 1970 closed a "certain difficult and important period in the struggle of the Polish people for the recognition of its national existence within new and legitimate frontiers," said Czyrek, stressing the significance of the territorial and political realities in the post-war Europe as the basis for the detente process.

Discussing historical conditions in which the Polish initiative aimed at signing the treaty with the FRG was born, Czyrek emphasized that "this was Poland's contribution to the process of overcoming the Cold War." The treaty was a factor "promoting consolidation of the process of detente and strengthening security while Polish-FRG relations essentially contributed to the creation and consolidation of the premises of the process of detente."

Reviewing bilateral relations, Minister Jozef Czyrek opined that "they have developed in all areas" and that "the balance-sheet is definitely positive." The minister pointed to important obstacles still blocking the road to full normalization and mentioned a number of examples of West German legislation which is "incompatible with the spirit and the letter of the treaty." In fact such acts hamper normalization of relations and the implementation of the reached accords, said the minister pointing to the pension agreements, questions of the school textbooks, and geographical names.

Referring to Poland's current situations, Jozef Czyrek said that there were forces in the FRG which "are concerned that the troubles and difficulties may damage the good name of our country, undermine its prestige and role in the community of socialist states and in the international arena, and complicate the processes of European detente and dialogue."

"But there are also forces in the FRG which are very much interested in diminishing Poland's prestige in the international arena," said the minister. "That is why we firmly oppose it and are doing our best to thwart any attempts of anti-Polish actions which are incompatible with our interests and amount to interference in Polish internal affairs."

Minister Czyrek pointed to the great importance of the Warsaw-Bonn dialogue for supplementing the process of political detente with military disarmament in Europe.

RAKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

DW081255 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1145 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpts from reporter Fink interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What has changed in that time [ten years since the conclusion of Polish-FRG treaty] with regard to relations between the two states and the people?

[Answer] I believe that a new quality has come about in all fields of our life, in the economic field, the cultural field, everywhere, compared with the sixties or the fifties. Something new has been created here, something opening new possibilities of further cooperation between our states and people.

[Question] Did something like trustful relations develop in these short 10 years, trustful relations from a Polish point of view?

[Answer] I think that this is happening. In the past 10 years the basis of confidence has really strengthened through many facts and many new initiatives. It is much greater today than it was in December 1970. But I repeat that this is a process needing time. Now one does not need as much time as in December 1970. I would say that matters were just beginning to develop at that time.

[Question] Many contacts have been developed among the people in the meantime. It has been assessed that some 300,000 West Germans go to Poland annually and that an equal number of Poles go to the Federal Republic. Does that contribute something to forming confidence, from a Polish point of view? Would you term this process now as "reconciliation?"

[Answer] Not yet, but we are entering this phase. No doubt that all these meetings are an important contribution to reconciliation. Involved is the understanding between two people who have suffered so much in the past. The Germans have also suffered from German fascism. One may have poorly understood it sometimes. We have mentioned the guiltiness of the Germans, but that does not mean that we thought all Germans were alike, that all were fascists. That is not true.

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR CALLS ON FOREIGN MINISTER

LD082339 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, December 8 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Ambassador to Poland Muhidin Begic today called on Polish foreign minister Jozef Czyrek. During the ensuing talk, Yugoslav-Polish relations and cooperation were discussed as were also questions of the internal development and the international position of Poland.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS WARSAW

LD090044 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (PAP)--Antonio Rubbi, member of the Italian Communist Party CC and head of its foreign department, stayed in Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC.

Rubbi had talks at the PUWP CC Foreign Department with its head Waclaw Piatkowski. He was also received by Emil Wojtaszek, alternate member of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC secretary.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET MEET WITH IRAQI DELEGATION

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU081948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 8 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, president of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF), was called on by Hikmat Ibrahim al-Azzawi, member of the Revolution Command Council member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, member of the Supreme Committee of the National Progressive and Nationalist Front (NPNF) of Iraq, head of the NPNF delegation, now on a Romanian visit at the invitation of the SDUF National Council.

Attending was Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council. Present was Diyab Muhammad al-Alqawi, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Bucharest.

Expressing full gratitude for being received, the guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu, in behalf of Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, a warm message of friendship, wishes of good health and personal happiness alongside with wishes of welfare to the Romanian people. Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked that the president of the Republic of Iraq be conveyed a message of friendship and the best wishes of good health, prosperity and peace, to the friendly Iraqi people.

Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the visit of the Iraqi NPNF delegation is part of the relations of friendship between the two parties and peoples. During the interview the sides discussed some topical problems of the international life. In this framework the sides showed worry as to the present evolution of the world political climate and stressed the need for efforts to intensify in view of consolidating the detente, peace and collaboration process, for solving politically, by means of negotiations, the tensions and conflicts in various zones of the globe.

Referring to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the sides highlighted the need for everything to be done in view of reaching a ceasefire, a political peaceful solution of the problems, this meeting the interests of both states and peoples, of peace in the region, of detente and national independence the world over. The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Verdet

AU081942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Dec (AGERPRES)--On Monday afternoon Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet was called on by Hikmat Ibrahim al-Azzawi, member of the Revolution Command Council, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, member of the Supreme Committee of the National Progressive and Nationalist Front of Iraq. During the interview that passed in a cordial atmosphere, the sides highlighted the ascending course of the Romanian-Iraqi relations and expressed the will to further develop these relations to mutual advantage, to the advantage of the cause of international peace, detente and collaboration.

RCP OFFICIALS MEET WITH SPANISH MAYORS

AU081944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 8 Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, chairman of the Committee for the Problems of the People's Councils, was called on by the delegation of mayors of the Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol, [PSOE] headed by Jose Plana Plana, member of the Congress of PSOE, now on a Romanian visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the RCP.

On the occasion the sides exchanged information on the activity of the local bodies of the two countries.

CEAUSESCU AT POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU022031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Dec (AGERPRES)--Gathering on December 2 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Roamnian Communist Party, the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP examined and approved the draft financial centralized plan and state budget for 1981 which ensure the financial resources necessary for the carrying into effect of the economic and social actions planned for the next year in conditions of increased efficiency in all fields of activity and firm application of the new economic-financial mechanism.

The draft financial centralized plan and state budget for 1981 are to be submitted for debate and approval to the session of the Grand National Assembly.

The Political Executive Committee discussed and approved the investment bill, the bill regarding the amendment to the law No. 14/1971 with regard to the administration of fixed assets, material resources and technical-material supply which are to be submitted for approval to the Grand National Assembly. The Political Executive Committee examined and approved the draft decree regarding some measures for the rational utilization of the personnel in socialist units.

Next, the Political Executive Committee examined a report on bringing production and delivery costs up-to-date and the necessity of steadily reducing production costs, a measure imposed by the need for prices to reflect accurately the expenditures and incomes of economic units, to stimulate the rational utilization of all material, working and financial resources, thus contributing to the consistent application of the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism. The new prices are to be applied starting January 1, 1981.

During the general action of bringing prices up-to-date, the Political Executive Committee decided that contract and production costs with state and cooperative farm units, as well as with individual producers be increased by 11.8 percent. Likewise, the tariffs for farm operation performed by farm machinery stations are to be changed, account being taken of the real costs of the respective activities.

Following this increase, state and cooperative farm units and individual producers will benefit from additional incomes worth over five thousand million lei annually, conditions being thus provided for all farm units to function on the basis of the principles of self-management and economic-financial self-administration.

The Political Executive Committee decided that for 1981 the influence of the increased production and delivery prices of manufactured products and farm-food produce on some consumer goods be supported from the state budget, the current retail prices being maintained. The retail prices and the tariffs for the population will rise gradually within the planned index of 6-8 percent until 1985 coordinated with the provisions regarding the increase of the population's real incomes.

The Political Executive Committee analysed the draft decree regarding the organization of the services for the industrialization of the products obtained by individual farmers on the land they use or own. The Political Executive Committee analysed the report regarding the conclusion of the action of raising remunerations, pensions, state child benefits and other incomes, noting that the program of raising the standards of living for the current five-year period was being implemented successfully, ensuring a steady rise in our nation's welfare.

Following the conclusion of this drive on December 1, inst.. The minimal tariff remuneration in the economy is at present of 1,425 lei monthly, being 28 percent higher than in 1975. The ratio between the lowest and highest remuneration in the economy is of 1:5:5, corresponding to the requirements of stimulative differentiation of incomes according to the quantity and quality of work done.

Peasantry's real incomes per active person, derived from the work done in producer cooperative farms and in their own farmsteads are 28-29 percent higher in 1980 than in 1975.

In the 1976-1980 period, state social insurance pensions increased; child benefits rose by over 25 percent; 780,000 flats were built with state funds; the shorter work-week program started being applied, 5,250,000 working people benefiting from it already.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu read an account on the state visits he paid together with Elena Ceausescu, to Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

The Political Executive Committee was highly appreciative of the results of those visits and pointed with deep satisfaction to the fact that the friendly atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding, the productive contacts and talks Romania's president had with the heads of the respective states, with prime ministers, parliamentary leaders, with personalities of the political, economic, cultural and scientific life, the understandings reached went down as an historic moment in the chronicle of the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the three Nordic European countries visited, opening fresh and broad prospects to the collaboration between our states and peoples. The summit dialogues conducted at a complicated moment in international life, acquire, due to the stands and conclusions set forth, conspicuous political significance being an important contribution to the cause of detente, peace, security and international collaboration.

The Political Executive Committee unanimously approved the activity carried on by Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu during this new and important mission.

It was assessed that the entire unfolding of the visits, the rich balance sheet of the top-level talks prove once more, with the power of facts, that in today's world--marked by serious and complex problems whose settlement requires the rallying of all peoples and their ever closer cooperation--the direct and open dialogue is the only way of strengthening confidence and friendship among nations, of maintaining and consolidating peace, of establishing a climate of security, detente and broad collaboration.

The communique of the meeting of the Political Executive Committtee stressed with satisfaction that during the talks President Nicolae Ceausescu had with Thorbjon Faldin, prime minister of Sweden, particularly significant decisions were made which will stimulate the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Sweden in keeping with their growing economic potential.

The Political Executive Committee points with particular satisfaction to the fruitful, profoundly constructive character of the exchange of views between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Swedish premier on international questions which highlighted joint conclusions or very close standpoints on all the issues examined. The Political Executive Committee is highly appreciative of the wish of Romania and Sweden to act for preventing the aggravation of the international political climate, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente and peace, for the settlement of all the litigious issues in various parts of the world by peaceful, negotiated means, for the cessation of armed conflicts, for the political settlement of all interstate differences, the interests of each and every people, of peace, security and international collaboration being observed.

The Political Executive Committee considers as highly important Romania's and Sweden's will to make their contribution to the good unfolding of the Madrid meeting which is called upon to give a fresh impulse to the translation into fact of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, ensure the convening of a conference on confidence-building measures, on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe.

The Political Executive Committee approved and was highly appreciative of the results of the Romanian-Danish meetings and talks pointing to the open and fruitful character of the top-level dialogue. It highlighted the great importance of the understandings reached on the occasion--enshrined in the communique adopted at the end of the official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen, which underline Romania's and Denmark's will to expand and deepen their cooperation both bilaterally and internationally.

The Political Executive Committee espoused the considerations made during the Romanian-Danish summit dialogue which allowed of a through analysis of some essential questions of the current international life and highlighted Romania's and Denmark's wish to closely cooperate in the international arena. The two countries reiterated their determination to contribute to the success of the Madrid meeting, to work for the effective translation into fact of all the provisions set in Helsinki and stressed the need for reaching a balanced result on the basis of negotiations, for making substantial progress in all the sectors of the Final Act, in the belief that they would exert a positive influence on the evolution of the entire international situation.

The Political Executive Committee expressed full satisfaction at the productive results of the Romanian, Norwegian summit dialogue enshrined in the communique adopted at the end of the visit, considering that they represented an important contribution to the development of the relations between Romania and Norway, to the strengthening of international understanding and cooperation. It was stressed that the exchange of opinions, the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Odvar Nordli, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, highlighted the good bilateral relations between the two countries as well as their firm determination to further promote and strengthen the Romanian-Norwegian collaboration in most diverse fields of mutual interest.

The Political Executive Committee highlights the importance of the Romanian-Norwegian exchange of opinions on the current international political life which gave prime of place to European questions, particularly to those questions concerning the current Madrid, meeting, the expansion of collaboration and cooperation on our continent, military disengagement and disarmament, the cessation of the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles in Europe and fully agrees to the conclusions drawn.

Particularly significant is the deep concern of Romania and Norway with the heightening tension characteristic of the international situation of late. They declare against the use of force and threat of force in interstate relations, for the peaceful, political, negotiated settlement of international conflicts and disputes extant in various parts of the world.

The Political Executive Committee notes with satisfaction that the state visits President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Sweden, Denmark and Norway enjoyed the unanimous, enthusiastic adhesion and approval of the entire Romanian people.

Unanimously approving the documents, understandings and conclusions reached during the visits paid to Sweden, Denmark and Norway, included in the communiques and in other documents, the Political Executive Committee set measures and concrete tasks to the Council of Ministers, the ministries, other central institutions and foreign trade organizations, in order to firmly and exemplarily carry into effect the covenanted agreements.

The Political Executive Committee was informed about the results of the friendly working visit Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, paid to Romania, approved the measures set during the talks between the two prime ministers regarding the further development of the economic and technical-scientific exchanges and cooperation between the two countries, so that the levels set within the coordination of the plans be attained and topped.

The Political Executive Committee expressed the determination of the RCP and the Romanian state to further act for strengthening the Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship for developing and diversifying the relations between the two countries, highlighting that those were in the interests of both peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The Political Executive Committee approved the results of the official visit of friendship Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid to the People's Republic of China, of the talks conducted with Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, regarding the further development of the Romanian-Chinese collaboration and the cooperation of the two friendly countries in international life. The Political Executive Committee considers that the meetings and talks between the Romanian prime minister and the party and state leaders of the People's Republic of China, the measures set on the occasion with regard to the development of the Romanian-Chinese economic, technical-scientific and cultural collaboration, of commercial exchanges fully correspond to the decisions and understandings covenanted during the meetings and talks between comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng, in Bucharest and Beijing.

The Political Executive Committee expressed the determination of the RCP and the Romanian state to further work for strengthening the Romanian-Chinese friendship, for deepening and intensifying the aggregate of the relations between the two countries, underlining that they corresponded to the fundamental interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, were important contributions to the cause of socialism, peace, independence and international cooperation.

The Political Executive Committee decided the convening of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on December 16.

The Political Executive Committee also solved routine questions of party and state activity.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH CUBA--Bucharest, 29 Nov (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Ricardo Sobrisas, minister of foreign trade of Cuba, signed an agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on goods exchanges in 1981-1985 and other documents regarding the development of the economic collaboration between the two countries. Signed was also the commercial protocol for 1981 between Romania and Cuba. The volume of mutual goods exchanges agreed upon in the above-mentioned documents records substantial increase, some fivefold, as to the achievements of the 1976-1980 quinquennium. At the same time, they will deepen and diversify the cooperation in various domains, in step with the growing economic potential of the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 29 Nov 80 AU]

ARGENTINE COMMISSION--Bucharest, 8 Dec (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the fourth session of the Joint Romanian-Argentinian Commission of Trade and Economic Cooperation started in Bucharest on December 8. The two delegations examine the stage of the development of the Romanian-Argentinian commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, as well as the measures that should be taken for the expansion of those relations. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 8 Dec 80 AU]

TASS REPORTS ON 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' IN POLAND

LD081552 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1136 GMT 08 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec (TANJUG)--The Soviet news agency TASS reports from Warsaw today that manifestations, described as counter-revolution, continue in Poland. TASS claims that "counter-revolution is leading to further de-stabilization" in Poland and that "the political struggle is intensifying". This is the first time since last week's meeting in Moscow of top party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty countries that Soviet information media have so explicitly stated that "counter-revolution" in Poland continues and that it is taking momentum. Not even before the meeting did the Moscow press stress so explicitly that counter-revolution was active in Poland.

The brief TASS report, transmitted this morning, deals exclusively with this topic. The agency reports information arriving from different areas of Poland that "counter-revolutionary groups", under the guise of local branches of the "Solidarity" trade unions," are going into open confrontation with organizations of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP)" and the administration of some enterprises and instuttions.

From this, the Soviet news agency infers that counter-revolution is leading towards further de-stabilization and the intensification of political struggle. This was the first report on the situation in Poland to be published after the Moscow summit. Yesterday, TASS carried extracts from the communique issued after the PUWP Politbureau session following the Moscow meeting.

SMIRNOV, SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVE ON VISIT

LD081846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1758 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG)--A USSR Government delegation led by L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Belgrade today on an official and friendly visit to our country.

Deputy Chairman Smirnov and members of the delegation were welcomed at Belgrade airport by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and his associates. Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in Belgrade, and embassy members also welcomed the delegation.

During the day Vice President Ubiparip had talks with his guest on bilateral relations and cooperation between the two friendly socialist countries. The talks passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During its stay in Yugoslavia the delegation will visit some sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor.

MOJSOV RECEIVES BCP POLITBURO MEMBER LILOV

LD090010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, Dec. 3 (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, today received Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee, now on a short rest in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee.

In a friendly talk of some length, they exchanged opinions on the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the BCP as well as between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Possibilities for their further promotion were also discussed.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF HUNGARIAN MINISTER PUJA

Vrhovec Hosts Dinner

LD022154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1948 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. The dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Miklos Barity, head of an administration in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jozsef Halaz, ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary to Yugoslavia; Sandor Gyorke, deputy head of department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Pal Piukovics, official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other personalities.

On the Yugoslav side, the dinner was attended by Stojan Matkaliev, Ante Zelio and Milovan Zidar, members of the Federal Executive Council; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Milan Dragovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council; Aleksandar Bakocevic, director of TANJUG; Stevan Susa, director-general of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milan Veres, SFRY ambassador to Hungary; and other personalities.

During the dinner Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja exchanged toasts.

Vrhovec Toast

LD022342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2038 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Toast by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, at 2 December dinner in Belgrade for Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG)--Esteemed Comrade Minister, it gives me particular pleasure to wish you and your aides heartfelt welcome.

We consider your visit to be a fresh contribution to the comprehensive development of cooperation and friendship between our countries. This is best borne out by the talks we held today in the spirit of full mutual respect.

We are convinced that to the notable results we have already achieved we may now add new ones in the fields of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, in small border traffic and in broadening ties and contacts among people.

We should particularly like to stress that we see the comprehensive development of the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia and of the Croatian, Serbian and Slovene nationalities in Hungary as strong bridges which link our countries and serve even better understanding between them.

In brief, we wish to develop our relations in the spirit of good neighborliness, to the benefit of our peoples.

Also, it is in our vital interest to make a full contribution--by means of this kind of cooperation, which is based on full respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence and equality--to the stability of the area in which we live and to the improvement of the general European climate of trust and security.

We are spurred on to such activity by the spirit and letter of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki.

This all the more so as we are fully aware of the fact that until recently our continent was torn apart by deep cold war confrontations and that detente has not yet firmly established itself on European soil. On the contrary, peace in Europe is made very fragile by the terrifying concentration of the means of destruction and the continuation of the arms race, as well as by the continuation and often even exacerbation of the bloc tension.

All this points to the need for us to make constant efforts to continue the work which started 5 years ago in Helsinki and thus strengthen cooperation and security in Europe. This is why we view the Madrid meeting with great attention and are striving for its successful work.

We consider world peace to be indivisible and therefore have no illusions about the possibility of Europe being able to remain an isolated island in the sea of global exacerbations. Likewise, we see the normalization of the conditions in Europe as a chance for the revival of detente as a universal process in the world. This is in keeping with the vital interests of mankind and the increased desire of nations to be independent and to organize their life on their own and in keeping with their own wishes and needs.

Tension can be reduced and security strengthened in the world only by means of strict adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states. It is particularly important to state this clearly today when we are again facing bloc rivalries, use of force, use of interventions and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

If we fail to be persistent in eliminating all the causes of exacerbation and to be resolute in opposing such methods in international relations, the picture of the world will become even blacker. We see overcoming this state of affairs as an important role for the United Nations.

The present state of affairs in the world regrettably warrants deep anxiety, all the more so as the existing crises are not being resolved, but are constantly being joined by new ones. Furthermore, the gap between the industrially developed and the developing countries is growing deeper, which further multiplies the elements of the world's instability.

Yugoslavia approaches international relations from the positions of nonalignment, one of whose founders was President Tito. We see the consistent adherence to the policy of nonalignment as a sure support for our own independence and as our contribution to peace and to cooperation on an equal footing in the world, to the progress of mankind and to equal security for all. The principles of nonalignment also determine the Yugoslav attitudes toward and appraisal of all the existing crises and unsolved problems of the present-day world. These principles also determine Yugoslavia's stand in favor of its independence against all forms of foreign domination.

Esteemed Comrade Minister, I would like to raise this glass to new achievements of the Hungarian people in the socialist development of its country, to the strengthening of cooperation and friendship between the peoples of our countries, to your health and the health of your associates.

Puja Toast

LD0233?4 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2046 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Toast by Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, at 2 December dinner in Belgrade given by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG)--Permit me, on behalf of my associates and on my own behalf, to thank you for your invitation and cordial friendly hospitality.

I came to friendly Yugoslavia and its beautiful capital willingly and with pleasure.

This meeting of ours is organically linked with the traditional meetings between representatives of our two countries and represents a favorable opportunity to consider relations between our countries, as well as to find opportunities for their further expansion and for an exchange of views on the most important issues of the international situation.

Our people follow with great attention the creative work of the people of Yugoslavia under the leadership of the LCY in building socialism, developing society and the economy. They have a high assessment of the results achieved. We wish you much success in carrying out the resolutions of the 11th LCY Congress and in preparations for the 12th party congress.

Esteemed Comrade Vrhovec, the principled bases of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations are being strengthened and cooperation between our countries is expanding from year to year in all spheres. The relations between our parties and governments are unbeatable and meetings between our leaders are systematic. It is our firm conviction that we will pay tribute to President Josip Broz Tito's memory in a fitting way if in the future we consolidate our political relations, friendship between our peoples and good-neighborly cooperation between our countries.

We attach great significance to planned development of our comprehensive economic cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage.

Currently it is being emphasized more than previously that we are making joint efforts to develop production cooperation, for this may provide a basis for a dynamic expansion of commodity trade. Better use of the advantages arising from our countries' proximity also demands our cooperation. Our countries also have real possibilities in the sphere of joint approaches on third markets. We are satisfied with the direct relations we have set up with your republics and provinces, as well as with the increasingly more meaningful and comprehensive cooperation between our border areas.

We value highly the fact that our cultural links are increasingly richer and many-sided. The fact that in our countries the people's cultural values place an all-people's wealth at our disposal serves well the realization of our joint aspiratons. We hold the view that there are possibilities for the development of our scientific, educational and cultural cooperation and for our part, we are ready to make further efforts in these spheres.

We positively assess the fact that great attention is paid in our countries to satisfying the cultural and educational needs of the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Serbian, Croatian and Slovene nationalities in our homeland. We are convinced that our joint activity in this sphere should also continue, for thereby we shall make a successful contribution to expanding our good-neighborly relations and to strengthening friendship between our peoples.

Dear comrades, the building of socialism is continuing under complex international conditions. We consider that in today's world factors of detente and tension are acting simultaneously. However, we should not lose sight of the fact that the international atmosphere has worsened recently and that more sharpened conditions are dominating. The main reason for this lies in the aspirations of extreme imperialistic circles to disturb the military balance and gain dominance.

We are convinced that there is not and cannot be any acceptable rational alternative to detente. We are fighting with all our strength to defend relaxation of tension. We favor peace, international security, military detente and disarmament.

We are trying to implement the proposals contained in this year's Warsaw declaration and in the declaration by our defense organization. We shall do all in our power to ensure that mutually acceptable results and agreements are reached at the Madrid meeting in a constructive atmosphere. We consider it especially important that a decision be adopted in Madrid calling for a European conference on questions of military detente and disarmament.

The Hungarian People's Republic resolutely supports those people fighting for national independence, and is in solidarity with them in censuring imperialist interference.

We also attach great importance to the nonaligned countries movement and to its anti-imperialist struggle. We are convinced that through this movement we have joint interests in the struggle against imperialist interference, neocolonialism and apartheid and in the fight for disarmament, defense of the results of detente and social progress.

Dear Comrade Vrhovec, our talks which took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, will make a successful contribution to further deepening Hungarian-Yugoslav cooperation, strengthening friendly relations between our countries and peoples, and defending international security and peace.

Dear comrades, I raise my glass to the health of the leaders of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council.

In wishing you and your associates new successes, I raise my glass to your health, Comrade Minister.

To the development of comprehensive cooperation between our countries and the strengthening of friendship between our peoples!

To the prosperity of the people of Socialist Yugoslavia!

To peace, social progress and socialism!

Statement on Visit

LD031759 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 3 Dec 80

["Press statement" on the visit to Yugoslavia by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Hungary; issued in Belgrade on 3 December]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Dec (TANJUG)--Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, made an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia on 2 and 3 December at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY.

During his stay in Belgrade, the Hungarian minister was received on separate occasions by Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Frigyes Puja discussed the development of bilateral relations and had an exchange of views on topical international questions.

The two ministers noted that friendly relations and good-neighborly cooperations were developing successfully between the two countries. They confirmed their countries' readiness to continue to develop comprehensive bilateral cooperation.

Emphasis was laid on the significance of developing economic cooperation on long-term bases and of intensifying border cooperation.

The two sides called for an increase in cooperation in science, culture, education and information. On this occasion, too, the role of the Croatian, Serbian and Slovene nationalities in Hungary and the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia in strengthening good-neighborly relations and friendship between the peoples of the two countries was highly assessed.

The two ministers presented their government's standpoints and assessments on topical international questions. They emphasized the need for active involvement by all countries in strengthening peace, international security and detente, ending the arms race and calling for real disarmament and equitable international cooperation. In this, the ministers confirmed Yugoslavia and Hungary's readiness to continue to make constructive contributions to the realization of these aims in the future.

The two ministers expressed the conviction that the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect, would contribute to the further development of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations and good-neighborly cooperation.

Minister Frigyes Puja invited Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec to make an official visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

POWER OUTAGE IN 'LARGE PART' OF COUNTRY REPORTED

AU081741 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade--At some time after 1600 GMT today, the electricity supply has been restored to some parts of Serbia and a part of Belgrade. The Yugoslav electricity generating community and the Serbian electricity generating community have announced that an investigation into the electric power system is being undertaken, as well as into the causes which led to a breakdown in the power system, due to which a large part of the country has been without electricity since 1520 GMT. The Belgrade electricity generating community has also stressed that with normalization of electricity production in the thermoelectric and hydroelectric powerplants, electricity supply to customers is improving.

Statement on Outage

AU082031 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Dusan Radulovic and Slobodan Kovacevic report]

[Text] As you know, this afternoon we have been without electricity, and we have just received the official statement of the Yugoslav electricity generating community, which reads as follows:

At 1505 GMT today, a temporary outage of electricity occurred throughout the country. The reasons for this outage are as follows: For several days and today in particular a great increase in electricity consumption occurred, (?23) percent greater than last year and 10 percent greater than planned. In order to meet the increased consumption, all available power resources in the country were activated, and in addition 260 megawatts of electricity were imported. This is the upper technical limit of (?possible imported power). Thus, the entire quantity of electric power necessary in the country was ensured.

Just before the upper limit of power loads was reached, a thermoelectric generating unit of 300 megawatts, which in itself does not represent a great shortage of power, fell out due to a temporary breakdown. However, this outage caused an overload of the power line with which Yugoslavia is linked with Western Europe, and it automatically switched off.

At that moment, the Yugoslav powerplants were overloaded, a rapid fall in frequency and voltage occurred, as well as a chain outage of all powerplants.

Immediately after the technical breakdown of the power system, the work of linking the powerplants and a gradual connection of consumers began. Thus far, all hydroelectric powerplants have been included in the system, while the thermoelectric powerplants will be included in the system during the next 24 hours. Thus, some 50 percent of power needs has been ensured. The greatest possible assistance from neighboring countries has been taken. This assistance totals some 20 percent of domestic needs and corresponds to the maximum possibilities for power transmission.

Until the electric power system is stabilized, it is expected that all power consumers in the country should reduce their power consumption as much as possible and coordinate consumption with the possibilities for producing electric power.

The working people of the electricity generation industry in all plants, powerplants, substations, coal mines and the electricity generation organizations of the republics and provinces are making great efforts to normalize the work of the electricity generating system during the night and tomorrow.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON 1981-85 SOCIAL PLAN ACCORDS

AU082133 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Dusan Djordjevic commentary]

[Text] The Interrepublican Committee for Social Planning and Development has reached agreement on draft accords on the foundations of the Yugoslav social plan for the 1981-1985 period. What is involved are draft accords on coordinating the trends of social reproduction, on economic relations with foreign countries, the policy of more rapid development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo, and a draft accord on the Yugoslav People's Army and social self-protection. Thus, a process of negotiations among the republics and provinces on the key problems of Yugoslavia's material development in the next 5-year period, a process which lasted several months, has ended. In this connection, here is a talk by Dusan Djordjevic:

With the agreement of the republics and provinces on four accords on the foundations of the Yugoslav social plan for the 1981-1985 period, all the necessary conditions have been created for these documents to be signed and adopted by the republican and provincial assemblies and the SFRY Assembly by the end of the month. Thus, the doors to further negotiations on the next medium-term period have been opened wide.

What is involved is that now it is possible to adopt the Yugoslav social plan by the end of February, as concluded by the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly and proposed by the SFRY Presidency. This also makes it possible to adopt, on time, the resolution for next year.

The accord on expanded reproduction stresses the need to increase productivity and to strengthen the accumulative and reproduction capability of the economy and the qualitative elements of economic operations. As far as accords on economic relations with foreign countries are concerned, the republics and provinces and the Federal Executive Council obligate themselves to create conditions in which the increase in real exports will be double that of the increase in production; that is, at least 8 percent annually.

The accord on the underdeveloped republics and the province of Kosovo determines that in the next 5 years Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia should enjoy this status, while the Province of Kosovo should develop most rapidly of all because it is a distinctly economically underdeveloped region.

Measures will be taken so that the underdeveloped republics should achieve a more rapid growth of social product, some 15-20 percent higher than the average growth in the country, and that the Province of Kosovo should achieve a growth of some 60 percent.

The resources of the federal fund for granting credits for development of the underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo are formed at a rate of 1.83 percent of the social product, with 50 percent from associating labor and pooling resources, while the other half will come from the obligatory loan to which the basic organizations of associated labor contribute.

As we have already said, it is certain that the aforementioned accords will be adopted and signed in the Republican and Provincial Assemblies and the SFRY Assembly by the end of this month, as decided by the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. Without these accords it was impossible to begin the second part of coordination of the directions of development. Finally, it must be said that the negotiations of the republics and provinces were more successful from the moment the differences began to be discussed outside the executive organs of the republics and the Federation.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES ENGINEERING, FOOD CONGRESS GROUP

LD082345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received a delegation of the Federation of Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia and the Second Congress on Food in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. The delegation was led by Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federation of Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia.

During the conversation, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, Vajo Skendzic and Milovan Zidar, chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture and chairman of the organization committee of the Second Congress on Food, acquainted the federal secretary for national defense with the basic aims and progress of preparations for the congress, which is to be held in Novi Sad from 10 to 12 December.

Thanking the delegation for the visit, General Ljubicic emphasized the significance of food production from the point of view of all-people's defense, in particular its production in hilly regions.

VRHOVEC SPEAKS TO MACEDONIAN POLITICAL AKTIV

LD060042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Skopje, 5 Dec (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, visited Skopje today.

Vrhovec spoke to the political aktiv of the Macedonian Socialist Republic on topical questions in the sphere of our country's foreign policy. The federal secretary for foreign affairs also spoke about relations and cooperation between the SFRY and neighboring countries.

MONTENEGRO PROMOTES ALBANIAN MINORITY CULTURE

AU052150 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1014 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Summary] Titograd, 27 Nov (TANJUG)--"Recently the editors of the Montenegrin daily newspaper POBEDA initiated action to publish a regular supplement of their newspaper in Albanian. The editors of the newspaper TITOGRADSKA TRIBUNA as well as some youth newspapers and newspapers of organizations of associated labor are also making similar plans.

"Titograd television plans to open a special editorial office that will concern itself with preparing programs in the Albanian language." The Titograd Radoslav Ljumovic Library will open a branch library, with 10,000 books in Albanian and 5,000 in Serbo-Croatian, in the town of Tuzinje which is predominantly Albanian. These are only the latest actions taken in Montenegro to promote the cultural development of the republic's Albanian nationality.

More than 40,000 Albanians live in Montenegro. The republic has built them 11 elementary and three secondary schools that are attended by 5,000 schoolchildren and students. The POBEDA news publishing enterprise publishes KUHA, a bimonthly journal in Albanian for science and cultural and social questions. "The new capital investments for the development of the border areas predominantly populated by Albanians will essentially enhance an accelerated and comprehensive cultural development of the Albanian nationality as well as promote its successful participation in Montenegro's cultural currents."

BRIEFS

NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR--Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the the SFRY Presidency, today received credentials from Dr Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua, and had a friendly talk with him. The reception was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ivan Dolnicar, secretary of the SFRY Presidency; and others. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION--Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received a study delegation of the Cuban Communist Party led by Agostino Alemaio, chief of section of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation is visiting our country within the framework of the cooperation program between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party and is studying Yugoslav experiences and achievements in the building industry. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 80 p 6 AU] TANJUG--The study delegation of the Cuban Communist Party led by Agostino Alemaio, chief of the section of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, who visited our country within the framework of the cooperation program between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party, left Belgrade yesterday. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO UGANDA--Ranko Balorda, newly appointed SFRY ambassador to Uganda, has presented his credentials to the Ugandan Presidential Commission which acts as the head of state. During the presentation of the credentials the most prominent Ugandan representatives and Ambassador Balorda expressed the desire for further developing friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Uganda. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 80 p 6 AU]

WORLD BANK LOAN--The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of Washington has granted a loan of $110 million for construction projects in the SFRY underdeveloped regions. The Province of Kosovo will receive $50 million, Bosnia-Hercegovina $30 million, Montenegro $20 million and Macedonia $10 million. The loan was granted for a period of 15 years, with repayments to begin after 3 years at the interest rate of 9.25 percent. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Oct 80 p 14 AU]

SPORTS COOPERATION WITH PRC--Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG)--A protocol on bilateral Yugoslav-Chinese sports cooperation in 1981 was signed here today. At the talks between Yugoslavia's delegation of the Federation of Physical Culture Organizations (SCFK) and the People's Republic of China's Committee for Sports and Physical Culture, it was pointed out that sports cooperation between the two countries to date had been very good and that there existed all conditions for its further strengthening and widening. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1940 GMT 4 Dec 80 LD]